Oil Investors' Journal

FIFTH YEAR

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TERRTIORY DEVELOPMENTS

Progress of Pipe Laying on the Two New Lines From the Glenn Pool to the Gulf Coast—Summary of the Route to Be Followed—Location of Stations—Surplus of Production in Mid-Continent Field Now Confined to Creek Nation and Cherokee Shallow Sand—Advance in Price and Reason Therefor—R. A. Josey Gets $115,000 in Cash for His Interest in Two Properties—February Completions in Glenn Development. Personal Notes and Comment.

Special Telegram.

TULSA, I. T., Feb. 17.—The first consignment of four cars of 8-inch pipe for the Gulf Pipe Line Company's main line to Texas has arrived at Mounds.

The Producers' Oil Company of Beaumont is closing a deal for the purchase of 640 acres in the Skiatook field, sixteen miles north of Tulsa, on the ninety-sixth meridian line. Seven wells are on the lease producing some oil. The consideration is said to be in excess of $50,000.

Special Telegram.

TULSA, I. T., Feb. 17.—The Prairie Oil & Gas Company's runs from the Glenn pool for the first fifteen days of February, averaged 16,000 barrels daily. Runs by this company yesterday were about 19,000 barrels. The Prairie people have completed and filled fourteen steel tanks at Jenks and will start pumping into No. 15 today.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company is now making regular shipments by tank car from Kiefer to Port Arthur. Since the first of the month of the Gulf people have connected up with the J. E. Crosbie lease in section 9 and Sawyer's lease in the southwest quarter of section 8. A portion of the stills in the Gulf Refining Company's plant at Port Arthur were charged with Glenn crude on February 14.

Among the late completions in the Glenn pool are Oklahoma State Oil Company No. 1, Grace Berryhill farm, 17-17-12, 200 barrels natural; Quaker Oil Company No. 5, A. P. Gokela farm, 21-17-12, 200 barrels natural.

GENERAL SITUATION OUTLINED.

TULSA, I. T., Feb. 15 (Special).—The Texas Company on February 4 began laying 8-inch pipe for its main line to the Gulf Coast. The crews started from the tank farm on the Clinton place, two miles south of Tulsa, and today they are five miles on the way. Pipe for the line is being received at various points along the Frisco south of Kiefer. The survey parallels the ninety-sixth meridian for nearly 100 miles, passing west of Okmulgee and Henrietta (I. T.), and then veering slightly to the west between Atoka and Coalgate. The line will cross Red River at a point east of the M., K. & T. bridge. It will traverse Grayson County, west of Sherman, also Collin, Denton and Dallas Counties. From Dallas its direction will be a little to the east, through Ellis, Navarro, Limestone, Leon, Madison, Walker and Montgomery Counties to a junction with the present lines at Humble in Harris County.

On the same day that The Texas Company started at the north end of its line the Gulf Pipe Line Company began laying 8-inch pipe from its south end at Sour Lake, twenty-two miles west of Beaumont. Next Monday, the 18th inst., the Gulf Company will start crews south from Lufkin, eighty miles north of Sour Lake. The pipe is arriving in good shape for the Texas end of the line. Fifty-five cars of 8-inch pipe for the Gulf Company are en route from McKeesport, Pa., to Indian Territory, and more will follow immediately. The Gulf Company has two pipe-line gangs employed temporarily on its gathering lines and stations in the Glenn field. These will be transferred to the main-line work when the pipe begins to come in right. Chief Engineer J. M. Milliken and General Superintendent John F. Fisher are at Red River today, picking out a crossing place. The Gulf Company's line will come to Red River at a point just west of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company's bridge at Arthur. Like The Texas Company's line it will run parallel to the ninety-sixth meridian when it first leaves the Glenn pool, but north of Okmulgee it will swing to the east and pass a few miles west of South McAlester, Antlers and Hugo. It will come into Texas in Lamar County, passing between Paris and Reno, and will traverse Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Rusk, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Tyler and Hardin Counties, joining the Gulf Pipe Line Company's present pipe lines at Sour Lake.

The completed survey indicates that the Gulf Company's line will be 400 miles long. There will be five pumping stations at intervals of about eighty miles each. The first will be located in the Glenn field, the second about seven miles southwest of South McAlester, the third about four miles south of Red River, the fourth near Big Sandy on the Sabine River and the fifth at Lufkin, in Angelina County. The hardest pull will be over the hills in the Choctaw Nation south of McAlester. The fall from the high point on this division to the station just south of Red River will be 200 feet.

PRICE OF MID-CONTINENT CRUDE ADVANCED.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company on Monday, February 11, posted an advance of 1 cent a barrel on Mid-continent crude, making the price for 32 gravity or better 40 cents a barrel. The Gulf Pipe Line Company, which is running oil in the Glenn field, raised its quotation to meet the Prairie's advance. The Texas Company is not yet in the market and therefore is not making prices. The added cent will make it easier for the office men to figure their totals. Among operators the opinion seems to be that if new pools are not discovered the situation as regards production and facilities for running and storing oil—described in detail elsewhere in this correspondence—will warrant a further stiffening of the market. Some are inclined to regard the advance in price as the direct result of the entry of independent interests from Texas into the Indian Territory field as purchasers of Glenn pool production. They argue that by the time the Texas pipe lines are ready to take their capacity, they will have to buy oil on a much higher market than that which has prevailed for a couple of years past. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company has taken more than 30,000,000 barrels of cheap oil, and is prepared to average up on an advancing market while the others will have to pay as they go, without the advantage of a big reserve of low-priced crude in storage. It is hardly possible that the market will be allowed to remain where it is. Statistics indicate that stocks of eastern oil are being steadily depleted. Mid-continent crude is being run in the big refineries of the east, and it is upon the Mid-continent field that reliance is placed for future supply. Illinois is a factor, of course, but the energies of the Standard are being concentrated right now on the Mid-continent region. The product of the Glenn pool is reputed to be especially desirable for the purposes of refining. The percentage of burning oils and naphthas is said to be greater than that in the crude from other districts in the western field. When competition in the purchase of Glenn pool production—which is now being afforded by the Gulf Pipe Line Company—begins to be considerable, it is difficult to foresee anything but a higher market. Before any other pipe line can build into the districts north of the Glenn development, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company will be running all of the production, and producers' field stocks will be a thing of the past. The crux of the situation is in the Glenn pool. Here the efforts of both the Texas interests and the Prairie Company will be centered. It is a little early in the game to talk about it, but all signs point to some interesting developments.

TWO DISTRICTS FURNISH SURPLUS PRODUCTION.

At the present time there are only two districts in the Mid-continent field which are producing more oil than the pipe-line companies, with existing facilities, can handle. One of these is the Cherokee shallow sand and the other is the Glenn pool. Estimates of the capacity of the shallow sand as it is now developed, vary between 26,000 and 30,000 barrels daily. In January the Prairie Oil & Gas Company took approximately 500,000 barrels from this part of the field, or at the rate of about 16,000 barrels a day. It is reported that all shallow sand production north of Coody's Bluff is now being run. In the course of a few weeks the Prairie Company expects to be

prepared to handle the production of the entire shallow field.

Runs from the Glenn pool in January amounted to approximately 380,000 barrels. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company averaging about 11,775 barrels a day, or 365,000 barrels for the month, and the Gulf Pipe Line Company about 1,000 barrels a day for fifteen days. The Gulf people did not begin running oil until the middle of the month. The gross runs in February may reach 20,000 barrels a day. The Prairie Company is taking 16,000 barrels a day and will increase its runs now that the work of providing steel tankage is being expedited. It is given out that the Prairie will shortly be in position to complete four or five 35,000-barrel tanks each week at Jenks. The Gulf Company has completed two 55,000-barrel steel tanks on the Hamilton farm, and will fill them with oil immediately. From now on the Gulf Company will push tank construction. Next month The Texas Company will be running oil. This company has two 37,500-barrel tanks practically completed on the Clinton farm north of the field, and plans to finish one a week hereafter. In addition to the pipe line companies several of the producing concerns are putting in their own steel tankage. The Associated Producers Company has completed and filled sixteen 35,000- and 37,500-barrel tanks and has the bottoms in place for two more; the Quaker Oil Company has started one 55,000-barrel tank on the Lewis farm in 34-17-12, three miles south of the field, and has grades ready for three more; H. Milliken has completed one 55,000-barrel tank at Mounds, four miles south of the field, and is building two more and laying a 4-inch line from his lease in 22-17-12 to his tank farm. It is not improbable that others will be building steel tankage in the near future. G. W. Barnes is among those who are said to be figuring on providing this class of storage for their oil.

TO BUILD 1,000,000 BARRELS OF STORAGE A MONTH.

Producers in the Glenn pool have been slow to resort to earthen storage. Robert Galbreath has about 200,000 barrels in a ground tank on his 80-acre piece in section 15. He has accumulated this quantity in less than sixty days. W. H. Millikin whose lease in section 22 is for a limited term of years, has been running his production into the ditch for two months past and now has 175,000 barrels or more in the ground. When he completes his line to Mounds he will pump the oil into his steel storage at that point. Earthen tanks are being constructed on two 40-acre leases in the northwest corner of section 17. The Oklahoma State Oil Company is preparing storage for about 200,000 barrels of oil in the ground, and McFarland, Chatham & Gooch on the forty acres adjoining the Oklahoma state on the north are scooping out a tank that will hold perhaps 35,000 barrels.

When all the work now under way and that which is contemplated gets going at full swing it will mean the completion of 250,000 barrels of storage a week, or at the rate of 1,000,000 barrels a month for a time. This will allow room for 33,000 barrels a day of Glenn pool production.

It does not require very keen perception to foresee a marked change in conditions in the Mid-continent region in the not very distant future. Where there has been a surplus of oil in the past there will not be more than enough to go around, unless new pools are found or the price is boosted to a level that will warrant greater activity in development work in the older districts. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company, besides taking production in all excepting isolated localities, is licking up producers' field stocks in the Osage and the northern Cherokee deep sand districts. The surplus of steady production in the shallow territory is not more than 12,000 barrels, and provision will be made before long to take care of the entire output.

ESTIMATE OF PRAIRIE'S RUNS FROM EACH DISTRICT.

In January the Prairie Company ran 2,337,164 barrels of oil from the Mid-continent field, or at the rate of 75,392 barrels a day. In the statement that follows an estimate is given of the quantity taken from each district:

District	Barrels Daily	Barrels Month of 31 days
Cherokee deep sand (Bartlesville, Dewey, Turley, Skiatook, etc.)	23,467	727,477
Cherokee shallow sand (Chelsea, Alluwe, Coody's Bluff, etc.)	16,000	496,000
Osage Nation	15,650	485,150
Creek Nation (Glenn pool)	11,775	365,025
Creek Nation (Red Fork)	500	15,500
Cleveland, Okla	3,000	93,000
Kansas	5,000	155,000
Totals	75,392	*2,337,152

*Correct total, 2,337,164. No allowance made in the estimates for fractional barrels.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Estimates of the production of the Mid-continent districts in their present stage of development at best are only guesses. The figures that follow are regarded as conservative, and are given merely as a basis for arriving at a fair understanding of the situation:

District	Barrels Daily	Barrels Month of 31 days
Cherokee deep sand	26,000	806,000
Cherokee shallow sand	28,000	868,000
Osage Nation	17,000	527,000
Creek Nation (Glenn pool)	50,000	1,550,000
Creek Nation (Red Fork)	1,000	31,000
Cleveland, Okla	3,000	93,000
Kansas	7,000	210,000
Totals	132,000	4,085,000

CONDITIONS WILL BE ALTERED BEFORE MANY MONTHS.

Of the Kansas production the Prairie Company takes approximately 5,000 barrels a day and independent refineries the other 2,000 barrels. The Gulf Company's runs in the Glenn field and rail shipments from other points may be put down at about 3,000 barrels a day. The Prairie Company expects to take more oil per day this month than it ran in January. The total runs, therefore, will probably exceed 80,000 barrels a day during February. If production for the present month be figured at 130,000 barrels a day a surplus of 50,000 barrels a day is indicated. Considering the great quantity of storage that is to be provided in the near future, and the construction of additional pipe-line facilities for the relief of the Glenn pool, this is not a large surplus. The Prairie Company aims to take 30,000 barrels a day from the Glenn field when its facilities have been augmented in accordance with plans now being worked out. By the end of the year the two 8-inch pipe lines to Texas will be carrying away 30,000 to 40,000 barrels a day. Once the head is off the shallow wells it will require pretty active drilling to keep the production up to the present level. The same may be said of the other districts. Now that the pipe-line people are pulling steadily on the wells in the Cherokee deep sand and the Osage Nation, there is a noticeable falling off in the output of some of the leases. Operators are not inclined to do much drilling in the older districts on the present market. If they will maintain this attitude for a while, it will not be long until the pipe lines will have caught up with production.

PRODUCING PROPERTIES IN GLENN FIELD CHANGE HANDS.

Since the first of the month three pieces of producing property in the Glenn pool have changed hands. R. A. Josey, who figured as the seller in two of the deals, comes out of the transaction with $115,000 in cash—and he still holds as much in the Glenn development as he sold. J. R. Sharp was the purchaser in two instances. He bought fifty acres from the Oklahoma State Oil Company (W. H. Roeser, president), thirty of the fifty being located in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of 8-17-12, and the other twenty being the west half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section. There are three wells on this property, credited with a combined production of 1,400 to 1,500 barrels. The consideration was $40,000 in cash and $35,000 in oil. Sharp also bought the fifty acres operated by the Commercial Oil Company in the southeast quarter of section 8. This property was owned by R. A. Josey and Mrs. Jack McConnell, whose husband, Josey's partner, died a month ago. Forty acres of the Commercial Company's lease is in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8, and the other ten acres is a strip on the south side of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8. The consideration in this deal was $70,000 cash. The 10-acre piece of the Commercial Oil Company adjoins on the north the 30-acre tract which is a portion of Sharp's purchase from Roeser. There is a well on the 40-acre piece and one on the ten acres. The third transaction was the purchase by Matthew Taylor of R. A. Josey's one-half interest in the Beacon Oil Company, operating the 160 acres composing the northeast quarter of 9-17-12. Josey received $80,000 cash for his interest. The two wells on the Beacon property are credited with a production of 800 barrels.

It is understood that the purchases by Sharp were made for the Producers' Oil Company of Beaumont. John Black is looking after the development of the properties. Three crews of rig builders are at work on the leases, and five strings of tools will be kept going.

R. A. JOSEY CLEANS UP A NICE NEST EGG.

R. A. Josey, who has cleaned up $115,000 this month by the sale of his interest in two leases in the Glenn pool traded in oil properties at Beaumont in 1901 and 1902 and then went to Sour Lake. When the excitement started at Cleveland, Okla., three years ago, he went there from Texas. He and Jim Sloan operated in the Cleveland field, and he made some money—probably $10,000. In January, 1906, soon after Galbreath's strike on the Glenn farm, Josey came to Tulsa. His one-half interest in the Commercial Oil Company's fifty acres, which sold for $70,000 cost him just $600 four month ago. His half in the Beacon Oil Company's quarter section in 9-17-12 cost him $500 in May, 1906. He sold it for $80,000. He retains a one-fifth interest in the Ridge Oil Company, owning and operating a lease on 160 acres in section 3, and a one-half interest in the Indiahoma Oil Company, owning and operating a lease on 160 acres in section 4. The Ridge Oil Company has completed a good well on its property. The Indiahoma lease adjoins Jack Crosbie's stuff in section 9. Josey is president of both companies. One of Crosbie's wells is 150 feet from the Indiahoma Company's line. Josey has a brother in the grain business in Beaumont. His many acquaintances in Texas will be glad to learn of his good fortune.

FEBRUARY COMPLETIONS IN THE GLENN POOL.

Following are some of the wells completed in the Glenn development during the first two weeks of February:

February 1:

F. M. Selby No. 4, Thomas Burrow, 21-17-12; 100 barrels, shot.

Quaker Oil Company No. 3, J. B. M. Boling, 21-17-12; 250 barrels, natural.

Commercial Oil Company No. 2, Alice Hayes, 8-17-12; 200 barrels, natural.

Barnes & Sawyer No. 4, Mary Nunn, 8-17-12; 400 barrels, natural.

February 2:

Edward J. Bonacker No. 7, Samuel W. Brown, 22-17-12; 900 barrels, natural.

Galbreath, Chisley & Mitchell No. 6, Nevada Berryhill, 15-17-12; 1,000 barrels, natural.

February 4:

Laurel Oil & Gas Company No. 2, William Berryhill, 17-17-12; 200 barrels, natural.

J. A. Chapman No. 4, J. A. Chapman fee, 17-17-12; 800 barrels, natural.

February 5:

Oklahoma State Oil Company No. 3, 8-17-12; 400 barrels, natural.

February 8:

Quaker Oil Company No. 4, J. R. Boling, 21-17-12; 100 barrels, natural.

February 11:

Galbreath & Colcord No. 2, Robert T. Barber, 22-17-12; 1,000 barrels, natural.

Gulf Oil Company No. 2, R. Pitman, 8-17-12; 300 barrels, natural.

February 12:

Prairie Oil & Gas Company No. 1, Leroy Kiefer, 17-17-12; 400 barrels, natural.

F. M. Selby No. 1, Thos. Berryhill, 17-17-12; 400 barrels, natural.

February 13:

CAPITAL $25,000.00
SURPLUS $25,000.00

The City National Bank

Of Tulsa, Ind. Ter.

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Galbreath, Chesley & Colcord No. 7, N. Berryhill, 15-17-12; 900 barrels, natural.

Galbreath, Chesley & Mitchell No. 8, Nevada Berryhill, 15-17-12; 950 barrels, natural.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONAL MENTION.

Kansas City newspapers report that oil was encountered on January 10 in a well drilling on the farm of J. C. Evans, 3 1-2 miles north of Harlem in Clay County, Mo., and about five miles from Kansas City. Drilling operations began four weeks ago and the sand was found at 350 feet. The well is said to be flowing a small quantity of oil.

There has been a dearth of rumors as to new "strikes" in the Territory during the past two weeks. Bennington is quiescent, the last report from that point being that the contract depth of 1,000 feet had been attained. Nothing calculated to arouse even a very small tremor of excitement has been heard from Madill or Wewoka lately. The test at Stroud, Okla., has a fishing job at 2,600 feet. It is reported that 72 feet of Oswego lime was penetrated below 2,500 feet in this hole.

West Sturm came up from Corsicana last week and is being chaperoned over the field by Jim Sloan. West has been living among the one-barrel producers at Corsicana for quite a spell, and the Glenn wells look pretty big to him. Jim Sloan is getting to be a professional guide for all the boys from Texas. He was located at Corsicana and Beaumont during the early development at those points, and when the Texans come to Tulsa it is a case of "ask for and have no other" but Jim Sloan to show them the sights.

T. H. Bass, better known as "Tumps," who made a stake at Batson and another at Jennings, spent a week in Tulsa recently. He may return and get into the game here. Bass is now operating at Jennings and Spindletop.

There is something in or about this country that doesn't agree with many who come here from the Gulf Coast. It may be the weather. At any rate, several of the newcomers have been sick. T. H. Bass was confined to his room for a day, Ed Hayes was in bed two days, Joe Burke was down for a day and Captain Arnold has been under the weather for two weeks—so much so that on the 14th he went over to Claremore, a near-by health resort, to test the merits of the mineral waters there.

Judge Lawrence has dissolved the restraining order, which he granted on application of Sharp & Sloan in the controversy over the Zeke Moore land in the Glenn pool, to enjoin R. S. Litchfield from applying for the appointment of a receiver for the property. Judge Sulzbacher continued in force the temporary order restraining Sharp & Sloan from drilling. The matter will be fought to a finish in the courts.

Charles Curtis, the new senator from Kansas, is part Indian. When the Indian appropriation bill came up in the senate early in the month, he knocked out nearly every one of the recommendations made by the special committee which visited the Territory and held hearings on various matters last fall. The most important of these was the one proposing to remove the restrictions from all lands excepting the homesteads of full-blood Indians. This was incorporated in an amendment offered by Senator Long, the colleague of Mr. Curtis. Mr. Long has since resigned from the committee on Indian affairs and has been succeeded by Mr. Curtis. The new senator told the senate how, when congress removed the restrictions from an Indian woman's land two years ago, a white financier purchased her property for $2,350. The royalties on oil produced from the property were netting the Indian $14,000 annually. After the restrictions were removed she sold the title for a little more than one-sixth the yearly royalty from oil. Senator Curtis said he could cite a dozen more instances to show that removal of the restrictions would mean the grafters would rob the Indians of their property. All the other important amendments based on the special committee's recommendations were defeated by Senator Curtis.

W. P. Bowles of block 21, Spindletop, returned to Tulsa on the 14th. He is looking for something good in the Glenn pool.

The Tulsa *World* will issue a special edition devoted to the Glenn pool oil development on Sunday, February 17. Some excellent pictures and a history of the field will be the special features.

Zero weather kept many of the operators in town during the first few days of the month. It has been warmer the past week, and conditions have been ideal for field work.

Many statements have been made as to the character of the sand in the Glenn pool. It has been asserted that eighty feet is the average thickness. It is known to be a fact that in certain parts of the field a depth of ninety-two feet in the sand has been attained. Wells have been drilled in this far without pulling the tools. Operators who have been through the game for twenty-five years say that the Glenn sand is the richest they have seen. There are wells in this field which have produced 50,000 barrels of oil that are still good for 1,000 barrels a day.

Talk is heard here of a pipe line from the Glenn field to Joplin and Webb City, Mo., about eighty miles east. It is stated that the mining interests cannot get enough natural gas to run their plants and that they are figuring on putting in a refinery, getting a supply of crude from the Glenn pool and using the residuum for fuel. The project does not appear to be impractical.

E. J. Arnold, he of turf investment fame, comes to Tulsa occasionally from his home near here. Few recognize him as the promoter of the St. Louis betting syndicate. He looks like a gentleman farmer in his Indian Territory togs.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company is taking up the ten miles of 8-inch line which it had laid south from Ramona with the intention of completing a new outlet for Glenn pool production. The line was intended to connect Jenks with the main Cherokee station south of Bartlesville, but the Prairie officials say they cannot accept the new regulations promulgated by Mr. Hitchcock governing pipe-line construction, so they are taking up the pipe. The distance from Jenks to Ramona is about twenty-nine miles. It was calculated that this additional line would handle 20,000 barrels a day or more from the Glenn field.

Jack Crosbie is drilling in his No. 3 on the south line of his eighty acres in the northeast quarter of 9-17-12. It shows for a good well.

It is reported on the field that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company's No. 1 on the Leroy Kiefer farm in 17-17-12 has developed a bad case of salt water. This well was recorded as a completion on February 12. The Prairie people say the water is getting into the well as a result of leaky casing.

Mrs. Mowris, wife of W. S. Mowris, a well-known oil operator, died suddenly at her home in Bartlesville this morning. The body was taken to Parkersburg, W. Va., for burial. Mr. Mowris was in Tulsa yesterday. Many of his friends here have wired him expressing their sympathy.

The death of J. R. Goldsborough, a veteran in the oil business, at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 14th inst., adds one more to the long list of oil country pioneers who have answered the last call within the space of a few months. Mr. Goldsborough was one of the organizers of the old Producers & Refiners Company. He did his full share toward the development of the petroleum industry in the early days when fortunes were made and lost in a day. His connection with the "Mystery well" on lot 646 in Warren County in 1882, gave him a lasting fame among oil men. He and Peter

MID-CONTINENT STATISTICS

FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

RUNS AND DELIVERIES BY PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.

	Barrels Total	Barrels Average
Runs	1,100,640.00	78,617.14
Deliveries	895,894.62	63,992.47
Put into tankage	204745.38	14,624.67

January Record.

	Barrels Totals	Barrels Average
Runs	2,337,164.90	75,392.42
Deliveries	1,646,090.76	53,099.10
Put into tankage	691,074.14	22,292.72

Difference in Runs

	Barrels
Daily average half February	78,617.14
Daily average January	75,392.42
Increase in February	3,224.72

Difference in Deliveries.

	Barrels
Daily average half February	63,992.47
Daily average January	53,099.70
Increase in February	10,892.77

MID-CONTINENT STOCKS.

Company	Barrels
Prairie Oil & Gas Company	24,213,085
Other operators	1,500,000
Total, estimated February 14	25,713,085

EASTERN STATISTICS.

RUNS AND SHIPMENTS.

February 1 to 11, inclusive.

	Barrels Total	Barrels Average
Runs	1,074,978	97,725
*Shipments	1,951,776	162,648
Difference	876,798	54,923

*Includes the 12th.

Grace, who is now operating in the Illinois field, purchased some valuable property in the Bradford field, and about the same time started a wildcat well on lot 646 in Warren County. The market was around $1 and it was on this basis that they made their deals in Bradford. When the drill in their wildcat hole went into pay sand they did everything in their power to prevent the fact that they had made a strike from becoming known on account of the effect it would have on the price of oil. But the country was full of scouts in those days and the news leaked out. The result was a drop in the market from $1 to 49 cents. This affected their investment in the Bradford field so seriously that they had to let go. The well on 646 was known for a long time as "The Mystery." Among Mr. Goldsborough's contemporaries in the oil business who have died in recent months may be mentioned David Kirk, Dan O'Day, Myron Matson, R. M. Jennings, T. B. Clark and S. C. T. Dodd. Martin Goldsborough, a son of the deceased, is vice-president of the Frick-Reid Supply Company of Bartlesville and Tulsa. He was called to his father's bedside, arriving Saturday, the 9th inst. H. S. R.

BUSINESS AND TRADE NOTES.

Bovaird & Co. will put in a shop immediately at Sapulpa, I. T., convenient to the Glenn development. A location has been secured on Main Street, fronting on the Frisco Railroad, for a building 300 by 150 feet, in which will be combined a shop, warehouse and store, carrying a full line of all oil-well supplies.

W. S. McClusky of Tulsa has obtained a good assortment of leases south of the Glenn development, comprising many thousands of acres. Some of the leases are along the ninety-sixth meridian in the Choctaw Nation.

The Oklahoma Iron Works is doing business in its newly established shop on the Frisco Railroad at Tulsa. This concern is looking for a first-class foundryman, and is willing to give a bonus of stock to the right man.

The Independence Iron Works will have a machine shop in at Kiefer within a very few days. W. D. O'Neil was in Tulsa on the 15th instant, completing arrangements for the new shop. The material is on the cars, ready to be unloaded.

In mentioning in the last number the supply houses having stores in Tulsa, the JOURNAL, through an oversight, omitted the Frick-Reid Company. This concern has a roomy store in a prominent location on Main Street, and is getting its full share of business.

The Western Supply Company, with headquarters at Tulsa and at Cleveland, Okla., is in the market for second-hand material and supplies in the Texas fields.

Second Vice-President Barr of the National Supply Company will be in the Indian Territory field the week of February 18. After visiting the principal points in the Territory he will go to Texas.

EASTERN CREDIT BALANCES ARE ADVANCED—COLOR LINE IS DRAWN.

The Seep Purchasing Agency at Pittsburg, on February 11, posted an advance of 2 to 5 cents all along the line in credit-balance quotations, except Ragland and Butler. A feature of the new list is a division made between the dark and amber-colored Pennsylvania crude. Under the new classification all the light oil is designated as amber, on which a premium of 10 cents a barrel has been placed, or 10 cents a barrel more than the regular Pennsylvania grade, which will be designated as "dark" in the future. For many years Tiona crude was the only grade that brought a premium, but hereafter it will be on the same basis as the amber oil.

The new list shows an advance of 5 cents a barrel for the amber oil—Tiona and light Pennsylvania crude—5 cents a barrel for Pennsylvania dark and 2 cents a barrel on North and South Lima, and Illinois and Indiana. Kansas and Territory crude of 32 degrees gravity and above was advanced 1 cent but other grades were unchanged. Corsicana (Texas) light and Canada were advanced 2 cents a barrel.

Considerable construction work is rendered necessary by the eastern pipe-line companies in arranging facilities for keeping the amber and dark oils separate. Many new gathering lines will have to be laid and more tankage installed. Nearly all of the amber oil is produced in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio and amounts to about 22,000 barrels a day, or nearly one-third of all the crude produced in the eastern fields at present.

GUSHERS AT SARATOGA AND TWO FAILURES AT CADDO RUSH ON AT HUMBLE SUMMARY.

Gusher production in the Saratoga district, a rush for the 1,170-foot sand at Humble, and a disappointing character of developments in the Caddo territory in northwest Louisiana, constitute the features of interest in the Gulf Coast region at the close of the first two weeks of February. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company has two wells at Saratoga flowing at the rate of 1,200 and 1,300 barrels respectively, and Brice and Bradley have one making about 800 barrels a day, and with a 150-barrel pumper of the Sun Company, totals approximately 3,350 barrels of new production in the field, bringing the gross output on February 14 up to 9,500 barrels, leading all Texas districts. One of the Guffey wells has been flowing since the first of the month, after starting off at the rate of about 1,800 barrels a day, settling down to 1,200 barrels. The second well came in about the middle of the first half of the month, with an initial yield as large as at the first well, but is now making about 1,300 barrels. The Brice and Bradley well has not done better than 800 barrels, but seems to be holding up well close to that figure. The holes are finished between 1,050 and 1,150 feet, and the oil is 17 to 17.5 gravity. The absence of any great amount of sand is a notable feature of the new development. The gushers tapped in the deeper stuff on the B. B. B. and C. some months ago suffered early extinction by the sand crowding in. Two of the new wells are on the H. A. Phillips and one on the Star Petroleum strip, all of the Mary E. Hopkins survey, and indicate some staying qualities. While the natural decline is looked for, many operators believe that the wells will hold up fairly well, and prolong their gushing period.

THEY'RE OFF AT HUMBLE.

Twenty-six drilling wells and 25 locations tell the story of the rush for the 1,170-foot stratum in the Humble district. John O'Neill is leading with four wells drilling and four rigs up for the new stuff. The output of the new formation was close to 1,200 barrels on February 14, 600 barrels from two wells credited to John O'Neill, 300 barrels from one well, a new completion, to Henry O'Neill, 200 barrels to D. B. Beatty from one well and 100 barrels to J. R. Cheek, obtained from an old hole drilled deeper. Beatty lost one hole and O'Neill two holes close to the top of the sand and had to abandon them during the month. Some of the drilling wells are getting close to the pay and developments are being watched with keen interest.

BIG GASSER AT CADDO.

T. N. Barnsdall and J. T. McGuire have completed a 15,000,000-foot gasser on the Barrows farm, two miles east of the burning well at Caddo, three miles due south of the producing wells on Pine Island, or near the center of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17. The gas was encountered at the usual depth, between 800 and 900 feet, and, according to late reports, was not under control. The roar can be heard for four or five miles distant.

A disappointing feature of developments in this territory was the completion of Texas Oil Company No. 2, on the Heilperin and Leibman farm, about 450 feet south of the first producing well. It shows for only ten barrels of oil with considerable water. This is the well that was touted as a gusher, presumably by some of the land boomers early in February. Another failure was the Producers Oil Company No. 1, on the Harrell farm in section 30. It has attained a depth of 2,600 feet and still going deeper with nothing doing so far as reported. The Caddo field now has three producing wells, two making about 70 barrels each, and the new completion making 10 barrels, or a total of 150 barrels. Five wells were drilling and three rigs up in the Caddo district on February 14. An old hole was cleaning out on the Caddo townsite. The Louisiana Company has two 37,000-barrel steel tanks up at Caddo City pump station.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

There is practically no change in market conditions. Eighty cents on six-month contracts is the basis of the pipe-line companies, but it is understood that fuel-oil brokers are paying considerably above that figure. Humble operators are talking dollar oil. The Sun Company has advanced credit-balance quotations 2 cents on all fields except Dayton. The new list shows Spindletop, 80 cents; two grades of Sour Lake, 78 and 76 cents; two grades of Batson, 78 and 75 cents; Saratoga, 78 cents; Humble, 80 cents and two grades of Dayton unchanged at 76 and 73 cents. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and The Texas Company have made no changes since January 19. There is nothing of interest in the wildcat situation.

GULF COAST OUTPUT.

The gross output of the Gulf Coast region on February 14 was estimated at 52,500 barrels, or an increase of 8,475 barrels, compared with January 14, and 8,320 barrels, against January 31. On February 16, however, a well in the Jennings district that had been credited with an output of 4,000 barrels, ceased to produce and brought the total yield of the coastal fields down to 48,500 barrels, or an increase of 4,475 barrels, compared with January 14 and, 4,320 barrels with January 31. Of the total output on February 14, 35,225 barrels were credited to the southeast Texas fields and 13,275 barrels to Louisiana.

Compared with January 14, southeast Texas districts showed an increase of 3,875 barrels on February 14. Saratoga led with an output estimated at 9,500 barrels, followed by Batson with 7,500 barrels, Humble, 7,400 barrels; Sour Lake, 6,500 barrels; Spindletop, 3,900 barrels, and Dayton, 425 barrels.

The output of the Louisiana fields on February 14 was estimated at 17,275 barrels, an increase of 4,600 barrels, compared with January 14, and 4,400 barrels compared with January 31. On the 16th of the month, however, the Jennings district dropped 4,000 barrels, bringing the yield down to 13,275 barrels, representing practically no change compared with January 14 and 31. Caddo was credited with 150 barrels and Welsh 125 barrels.

PORT SHIPMENTS.

Port shipments of Gulf Coast crude during the first two weeks of February amounted to 105,901 barrels, and of refinery products, 131,617 barrels, or a total of 237,518 barrels. The daily average crude movement was 7,564 barrels, compared with a daily average in January of 12,382 barrels, or a decline of 4,818 barrels daily. The daily average of refinery products was 9,401 barrels, compared with a daily average in January of 12,139 barrels, a daily decrease of 2,738 barrels. On February 4, the steamship Florida sailed for Coatzacoalcos with 11,138 barrels of crude loaded by and consigned to The Texas Company, and on February 6, the steamship Balakani sailed for London with 35,085 barrels of refined oils, loaded and consigned to The Texas Company.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Thirty-five wells were completed in the Gulf Coast region during the first half of February—12 dry and 23 producers—with new production estimated at 5,240 barrels. Thirty-one of the completions were credited to southeast Texas districts and four to Louisiana.

Saratoga completed four wells—all producers—with new output estimated at 3,450 barrels; Batson was credited with 12 completions—3 dry and 9 producers—with a total yield of 900 barrels; Humble was next in order with 6 completions—4 dry and 2 producers—with new production put at 330 barrels; Sour Lake completed five wells—two dry and 3 producers—with 250 barrels of new output; Spindletop completed four wells—1 dry and 3 producers—with a total yield put at 275 barrels. There were no completions at Dayton.

There were no completions at Jennings during the first half of February. Three wells were completed at Caddo—2 gassers an 1 oil well good for 10 barrels. Welsh completed one well good for 25 barrels.

Ninety-two wells were drilling and 48 locations recorded in the Gulf Coast region on February 14. Seventy-nine drilling wells and forty rigs were credited to southeast Texas fields, in which Humble led with

26 drilling and 25 rigs. Thirteen drilling wells and 8 locations were credited to Louisiana—7 drilling and 3 locations at Jennings; 5 drilling and 3 locations at Caddo, and 1 drilling and 2 locations at Welsh.

Drilling wells and rigs totaled 140 on February 14, compared to 96 on January 31, or an increase of 44, the southeast Texas districts being credited with 43 and Louisiana fields 1 in the increase.

LANGWORTHY TO TERRITORY.

H. P. Langworthy, head of the oil-purchasing department of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company since its advent into the Gulf Coast oil industry, left Beaumont on February 14 for Tulsa, I. T., to take charge of the purchasing department of the Gulf Pipe Line Company. Bruce Larkin of the accounting department of the Guffey Company succeeds Mr. Langworthy at Beaumont. Mr. Langworthy, who is regarded as a man of much capability and peculiarly fitted for the duties in the Territory, leaves a host of friends in the Gulf Coast country, who, while regretting his departure, wish him continued success in the new field.

EIGHT MILES LAID

Ideal weather for construction work has prevailed in the Gulf Coast country, and every advantage is being taken of it by the Gulf Pipe Line Company in pushing the Territory line northward. About eight miles had been laid up to February 16. The East Texas Transfer Company, composed of W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., F. D. Smith and R. S. Farmer, which is stringing the pipe, had a gang working out of Saratoga on that date. The laying gang is about one day's work behind the stringers. A camp has been established by the East Texas Transfer Company at Lelaville, five miles west of Kountze, on the Santa Fe Railway. Fifteen miles of pipe were at Galveston on February 15 and four cars at Saratoga.

The right of way has been cleared north to Lufkin, Texas, and Roe Davis of Humble expects to begin stringing pipe south from Lufkin to the river on February 18. A clearing gang is working north from Lufkin.

WILDCAT SUMMARY.

TEXAS.

The Producers Oil Company has abandoned a test near Splendora in Montgomery County, about fifteen miles north of Humble, and one about 4 1-2 miles southeast of Davis Hill.

The Paraffine Oil Company has accomplished nothing with its test two miles north of Raywood in Devers territory, where it was stuck at about 1,000 feet. It is reported that another hole will be put down.

It is reported that the Mound Oil Company is preparing to drill a considerable distance away from the original development at Hoskins Mound in Brazoria County.

Patillo Higgins has ordered a standard rig to go through the rock in No. 1 at Hockley. He is working on two other holes, but making little progress.

A test about three miles southeast of Missouri City was bailed at about 480 feet, where a showing of oil was encountered but that was all.

The Beaton-Temple Traction Company is reported drilling at Kolls near Temple.

Work on a test at Floresville is shut down at 660 feet in probable permanent suspension.

A hole is going down eight miles from Floresville near Calaveras.

Drilling machinery has been unloaded at Oakwoods and a test will be put down six miles from that place on the Trinity River.

Higgins Oil & Fuel Company down about 690 feet at Nacogdoches.

The West Columbia Oil Company is down close to 800 feet at West Columbia in Brazoria County

LOUISIANA.

The Pace Oil Company is grinding away close to 600 feet at Winnfield.

The Heywood Brothers have not yet developed anything startling at Napoleonville. Down close to 2,000 feet.

A test near Cashatta, 65 miles south of Shreveport, in the Red River Valley, is down about 600 feet.

A test at Grand Cane near Shreveport, is down about 900 feet. Had a showing of oil.

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TEXAS-LOUISIANA SUMMARY

FOR FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION.

Southeast Texas.

District	Barrels Jan.14	Jan.31	Feb.14
Saratoga	7,600	6,580	9,500
Batson	7,500	7,000	7,500
Humble	5,800	6,900	7,400
Sour Lake	6,000	6,500	6,500
Spindletop	3,900	3,900	3,900
Dayton	550	425	425
Totals	31,350	31,305	35,225

Increase on February 14, compared with January 14, was 3,875 barrels and 3,920 barrels compared with January 31.

Louisiana.

District	Barrels Jan.14	Jan.31	Feb.14
Jennings	12,400	12,600	17,000
Caddo	150	150	150
Welsh	125	125	125
Totals	12,675	12,875	17,275

Increase on February 14, compared with January 14, was 4,600 barrels, and 4,400 barrels, compared with January 31.

Gulf Coast Region.

District	Barrels Jan.14	Jan.31	Feb.14
Southeast Texas	31,350	31,305	35,225
Louisiana	12,675	12,875	17,275
Totals	44,025	44,180	52,500

Increase on February 14, compared with January 14, was 8,475 barrels, and 8,320 barrels, compared with January 31.

Note.—Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 21 in the Jennings district, credited with an output of approximately 4,000 barrels on February 14, was not producing on February 16. The output subsided to 2,000 a day and then quit. The total yield of the Gulf Coast region on February 16, therefore, was approximately 48,500 barrels, or an increase of 4,475 barrels compared with January 14, and 4,320 barrels on January 31. Jennings was reduced to 13,000 barrels.

PORT SHIPMENTS.

Grade	Barrels
Crude	105,901
Refinery products	131,617
Total	237,518
Daily average crude	7,564
Daily average January	12,382
Decrease daily average	4,818
Daily average refinery products	9,401
Daily average January	12,139
Decrease daily average	2,738

GULF COAST FIELD SUMMARY FOR FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY.

WELLS COMPLETED.

Southeast Texas.

District	Completed	Prod'g	Dry	Abandoned	Product'n
Saratoga	4	4	0	1	3,450
Batson	12	9	3	2	900
Humble	6	2	4	8	330
Sour Lake	5	3	2	3	250
Spindletop	4	3	1	2	275
Dayton	0	0	0	0	...
Totals	31	21	10	16	5,205

Louisiana.

District	Completed	Prod'g	Dry	Abandoned	Product'n
Jennings	0	0	0	1	..
Caddo*	3	1	*2	0	10
Welsh	1	1	0	0	25
Totals	4	2	2	1	35

*Gassers.

Gulf Coast Region.

District	Completed	Prod'g	Dry	Abandoned	Product'n
Southeast Texas	31	21	10	16	5,205
Louisiana	4	2	2	1	35
Totals	35	23	12	17	5,240

WELLS DRILLING AND RIGS.

Southeast Texas.

District	Drilling Jan. 31.	Drilling Feb. 14.	Rigs Jan. 31.	Rigs Feb. 14.	Total Feb. 14.
Saratoga	8	13	4	7	20
Batson	5	13	5	2	15
Humble	15	26	8	25	51
Sour Lake	7	8	1	1	9
Spindletop	16	18	6	4	22
Dayton	1	1	0	1	2
Totals	52	79	24	40	119
Total January 31					76
Increase February 14					43

Louisiana.

District	Drilling Jan. 31.	Drilling Feb. 14.	Rigs Jan. 31.	Rigs Feb. 14.	Total Feb. 14.
Jennings	4	7	4	3	10
Caddo	5	5	7	3	8
Welsh	0	1	0	2	3
Totals	9	13	11	8	21
Total January 31					20
Increase February 14					1

Gulf Coast Region.

District	Drilling Jan. 31.	Drilling Feb. 14.	Rigs Jan. 31.	Rigs Feb. 14.	Total Feb. 14.
Southeast Texas	52	79	24	40	119
Louisiana	9	13	11	8	21
Totals	61	92	35	48	140
Total January 31					96
Increase February 14					44

SARATOGA.

Gusher production is again holding sway in the Saratoga district. Four wells were completed during the first half of February—all producers—with a total yield estimated at 3,450 barrels. Two are credited to the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, flowing at the rate of 1,200 and 1,300 barrels, respectively, on February 14. One is located on the H. A. Phillips out of the Mary E. Hopkins survey, and the second on strip 4 of the same survey. The last-named well came in on the night of February 1, flowing at the rate of about 2,000 barrels a day, but settled down to its present basis. The H. A. Phillips well came in a few days later, starting off at the rate of close to 1,800 barrels and gradually subsided to 1,200 barrels. The third gusher was by Brice and Bradley on the Saratoga Petroleum Company strip of the Mary

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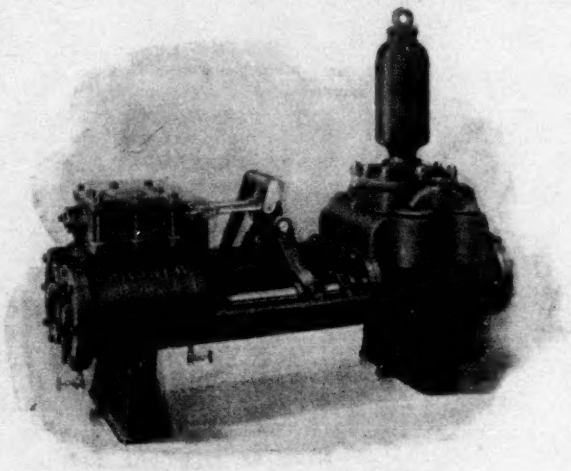

It has heavy cast iron liners, easily removable; suction valves are in separate chambers, easily accessible; removal of the fluid end cap exposes all discharge valves; air chamber removable; fluid end pistons have expansion rings; levers are fitted with roller bearings; the renewal of the rollers saves the constant supplying of the levers and cross heads; no valve bolts in this pump to break; companion flanges with all flanged openings, and a full set of wrenches with each Pump; all parts absolutely interchangeable.

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E. Hopkins, flowing at the rate of about 800 barrels a day. The fourth completion is a 150-barrel well by the Sun Company in the W. E. Brice south 1-2 acre of block 5 of the Mary E. Hopkins. The oil from all the holes is about 17 to 17.5 gravity and is obtained from a depth of between 1,050 and 1,150 feet.

The three gushers are holding up well, compared with those brought in on the B. B. B. & C. some months ago, which sanded up after blowing a short time, and later converted into pumpers. The sand is not so much in evidence in the new wells and their gushing period seems likely to be prolonged unless something unforeseen turns up.

The total output of the Saratoga district on February 14 was estimated at 9,500 barrels, compared with 6,580 barrels on January 31, or an increase of 2,920 barrels, and puts the field at the head of Texas districts in production.

Thirteen wells were drilling and seven locations recorded on February 14, against 8 drilling wells and 4 locations on January 31, indicating an increase of 5 drilling wells and three locations. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company has two strings of tools working in the new gusher sand, and the Sun Company three strings—one in the W. E. Brice one-half acre of block 5 of the Smith-Crawford-Sonfield out of the Mary E. Hopkins, one in the Petty 5 acres and one in the Union Petroleum Company strip. The Producers Oil Company has a couple of wells drilling, as has also the Rio Bravo Oil Company.

Stocks in the Saratoga field were estimated at 225,500 barrels on February 14, against 217,000 barrels on January 31, an increase of 8,500 barrels.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of February compiled on the 14th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 2, H. A. Phillips of Mary E. Hopkins; flowing 1,200 barrels of 17.5-gravity oil, from a depth of 1,132 feet.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 2, strip 4 of Mary E. Hopkins; flowing 1,300 barrels of 17-gravity oil, from a depth of 1,079 feet.

Brice & Bradley No. 2, Saratoga Petroleum Company strip of Mary E. Hopkins; flowing 800 barrels from a depth of 1,069 feet, gravity 17.

Sun Company No. 1, W. E. Brice south one-half acre of block 5 of Mary E. Hopkins; flowing 150 barrels of 16.4-gravity, from depth of 1,150 feet.

Total new completions, 4; all producers. New output estimated at 3,450 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Sun Company No. 1, W. E. Brice north one-half acre of Smith-Crawford-Sonfield 5 acres of block 5 of Mary E. Hopkins; erecting standard pumping rig; depth, 1,100 feet.

Santa Fe Oil Company No. 15, Santa Fe farm; rigging to pump; depth, 1,472 feet.

Producers Oil Company No. 4, D. G. Petty; 990 feet.

Producers Oil Company No. 2, Queen City; 482 feet.

Daly Oil Company No. 2, International Oil Company lease; 800 feet.

Sun Company No. 3, Petty 5 acres; in rock at 376 feet.

Sun Company No. 2, W. E. Brice south one-half acre of Smith-Crawford-Sonfield 5 acres of Mary E. Hopkins; 452 feet.

Sun Company No. 2, Union Petroleum Company strip of Mary E. Hopkins; 602 feet.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 8, H. A. Phillips of Mary E. Hopkins; down 633 feet.

Guffey and Taber No. 1, block 4 of Mary E. Hopkins; 611 feet.

Britton Oil Company No. 1, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield 1 1-2 acres of Mary E. Hopkins block 5; down 502 feet.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 235, Rio Bravo farm; 985 feet.

Rio Bravo Oil Company No. 240, Rio Bravo farm; 560 feet.

Totals wells drilling, 13.

LOCATIONS.

Producers Oil Company No. 2, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield, block 5 of Mary E. Hopkins.

Sun Company No. 3, W. E. Brice south one-half acre, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield 5 acres of Mary E. Hopkins.

Sun Company No. 2, W. E. Brice north one-half acre, Smith-Crawford-Sonfield 5 acres, block 5 of Mary E. Hopkins.

Sun Company No. 2, Texas Crude Oil Company strip of Mary E. Hopkins.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 3, strip 4 of Mary E. Hopkins.

Rio Bravo Oil Company Nos. 236, 238, Rio Bravo farm.

Total, all rigged, 7.

WELLS ABANDONED.

Producers Oil Co. No. 1, Teele; dry at 1,466 feet.

HUMBLE.

Six wells were completed in the Humble district during the first half of February—four dry and two producers—with an output estimated at 330 barrels. An old hole was reclaimed and made good for 100 barrels, making the total new production 430 barrels, 400 barrels of which is coming from the 1,170-foot formation. The gross output of the field on February 14 was estimated at 7,400 barrels, against 6,900 barrels on January 31, or an increase of 500 barrels.

Twenty-six wells were drilling and twenty-five locations recorded on February 14, compared to 15 drilling wells and 8 locations on January 31, indicating an increase of 11 drilling wells and 17 locations, brought about through a rush for the 1,170-foot stuff in the Echols tract.

John O'Neill is leading the game with four wells drilling and four derricks up for the new stratum. The rest of the work is scattered among various operators. The same spirit which charactertized all development in the Humble district is in evidence at this time—the early bird gets the worm. Eighty cents for Humble crude on six-month contracts is a factor that tends to obscure the fear entertained by many operators that the possibilities of the new sand will receive a sudden jolt by water hitting it. They say when it hits one it will hit the whole bunch. But operators are going after the oil just the same.

The output from the new sand was close to 1,100 barrels on February 14, of which 600 barrels was credited to John O'Neill, 300 barrels to Henry O'Neill and 200 bar-

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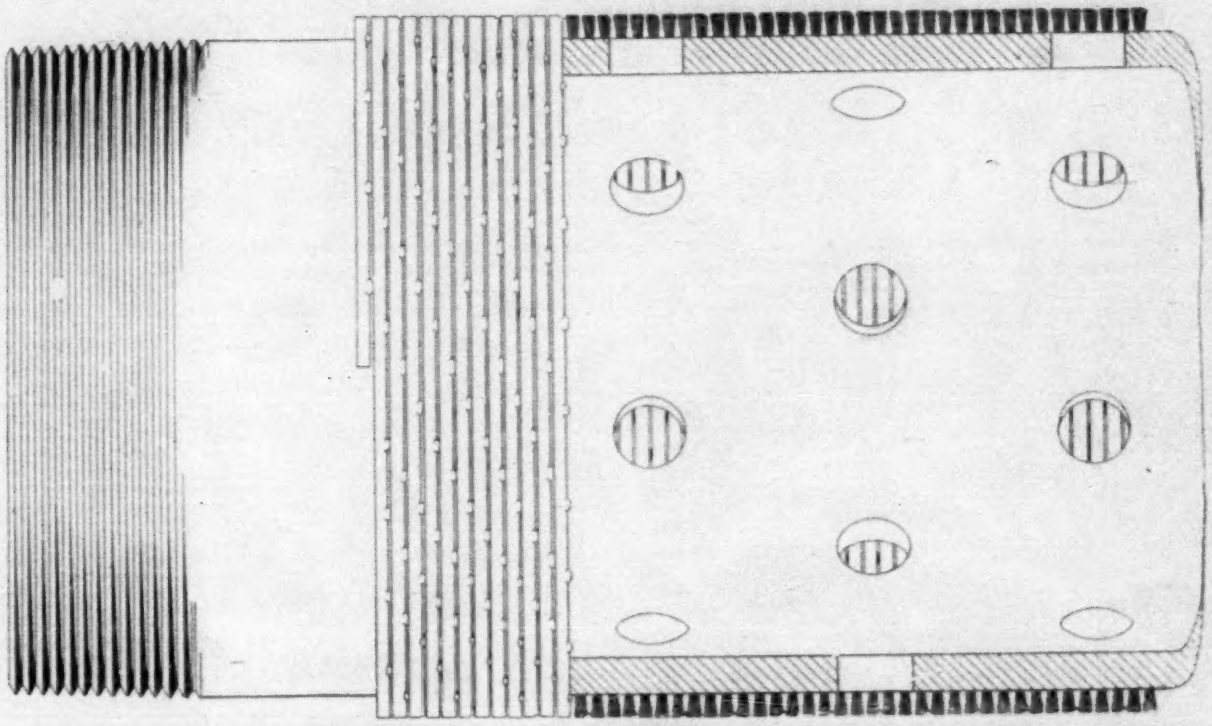

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rels to D. R. Beatty. The John O'Neill well, completed during the latter part of January, has produced as high as 700 barrels in one day. It is described as a jimdandy when an operator thinks about the price of oil. The Henry O'Neill well came in during the first part of February, and started off at about 400 barrels, settling down to its present basis. The D. R. Beatty hole was completed in the first half of January, the first well to direct attention to the possibilities of development at 1,170 feet. It has maintained the present output for some time. D. R. Beatty No. 18 and John O'Neill Nos. 20 and 21, three drilling wells, got into trouble when nearly down to the sand, during the first half of February, and were abandoned. A total of eight wells was abandoned in the same period.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of February compiled on the 14th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

E. F. Simms & Co. No. 9, Mason; dry.

Northwest Oil Company Nos. 14, 16, Hermann; dry.

Producers Oil Company No. 31, Landslide; dry.

Henry O'Neill and others No. 1, Echols; 300 barrels.

Ninety-Nine Pumping Company No. 15, Busch 9 acres; 30 barrels.

J. R. Cheek No. 1, Echols, old hole reclaimed; 100 barrels.

Total new completions, 6—4 dry and 2 producers; new production estimated at 430 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

John O'Neill No. 20, strip 5 of Echols; second hole.

John O'Neill No. 21, strip 5 of Echols; second hole.

John O'Neill No. 22, strip 4 of Echols; 1,051 feet.

John O'Neill No. 25, strip 4 of Echols; 475 feet.

D. R. Beatty No. 19, strip 7 of Echols; 200 feet.

Nells Esperson No. 4, Cherry; erecting standard pumping rig.

Ninety-nine Pumping Company and Producers No. 5, Busch 9 acres; testing with steam head.

Reliance Oil Company No. 1, strip 5 of Echols; 350 feet.

Moonshine-Producers No .64, Texas Company 8 acres; cable tools.

Producers Oil Company No. 7, Ball and Carden; about 201 feet.

E. F. Simms & Co. No. 10, Mason 140 acres; about 252 feet.

W. W. Fondren No. 1, Barrett; 478 feet.

House, Beatty and Coleman No. 1, strip 6 of Echols; 1,144 feet, with cable tools.

House, Beatty and Coleman No. 2, strip 4 of Echols; 1,000 feet.

D. R. Beatty No. 18, strip 7, Echols; 1,145 feet.

Cleveland and Sullivan No. 7, strip 7 of Echols; 650 feet.

Lake Development Company and Baldwin No. 1, strip 7 of Echols; 200 feet.

Granbery-Smith Special No. 18, Hermann; 950 feet.

Woods and O'Neill No. 1, lot 3 of Echols; 350 feet.

Rucker and Hole No. 1, Chaplot of Isaac; 232 feet.

Nells Esperson No. 1, Hermann 500 acres; 2,100 feet; testing with steamhead.

Northwest Oil Company No. 10, Hermann; 1,772 feet, cable tools.

Northwest Oil Company No. 17, Hermann; 378 feet.

Harper and Hurst No. 1, Wren; 1,171 feet.

Producers Oil Company No. 35, Landslide; fishing.

Producers Oil Company No. 31, Landslide awaiting orders.

Total wells drilling, 26.

DRILLING WELLS SHUT DOWN.

Devore Oil Company No. 4, Landslide.

Tom Ward No. 7, Hirsch 37 acres 1,322 feet, cable tools.

E. V. and J. F. O'Neill No. 9, Weed.

Baldwin & Co. No. 2, Echols.

Jack Ray No. 2, Landslide.

Moonshine-Producers No. 58, Moore and West.

Moonshine-Producers No. 36, Conway.

Total shut down, 7.

LOCATIONS.

John O'Neill No. 23, strip 4 of Echols; derrick.

John O'Neill No. 24, strip 4 of Echols; derrick.

John O'Neill No. 26, strip 3 of Echols; derrick.

John O'Neill No. 27, Isaac 2 acres; derrick.

D. R. Beatty No. 20, strip 8 of Echols; derrick.

House, Beatty and Coleman No. 3, strip 4 of Echols; rigging.

Sun Company No. 1, Wheeler-Pickens; derrick.

Producers Oil Company and McGaffey No. 29, Holmes; derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 33, lot 17, Isaac 1-4 acre; derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 29, Mason; derrick.

Producers-Moonshine No. 63, Mason; old derrick.

Granberry-Smith Special Nos. 19, 20, Hermann; derrick.

Ninety-nine Pumping Company No. 1, Chaplot 2 acres; derrick.

E. F. Simms & Co. No. 1, lot 17 of Isaacs; derrick.

Benckenstein and others No. 1, strip 9 of Echols; derrick.

McKallip Bros. No. 1, Isaac 2 acres; derrick.

Henry O'Neill No. 2, strip 4 of Echols; derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 32, strip 3 of Echols; derrick.

J. R. Cheek No. 2, strip 9 of Echols; derrick.

Sun Company No. 1, strip 7 of Echols; derrick.

Hugh Hamilton No. 1, Garrett-Joy; old derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 29, Mason; derrick.

Producers Oil Company No. 39, Fant and Freund; old derrick.

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Producers Oil Company No. 60, Dick 23 acres; old location.
Total locations, 25—new, 21; old, 4.

WELLS ABANDONED.

Northwest Oil Company No. 14, Hermann; dry.
Northwest Oil Company No. 16, Hermann; dry.
Clint Wood No. 1, Echols.
Guffey-Barrett No. 6, Barrett.
E. F. Simms & Co. No. 9, Simms 140 acres.
D. R. Beatty No. 18, Echols; trouble with hole.
John O'Neill Nos. 20, 21, Echols; trouble with hole.
Total abandoned, 8.

JENNINGS.

There were no completions in the Jennings district during the first half of February. The feature of interest is the Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 21, an old completion, which was washed out and made good for approximately 4,000 barrels a day, after an initial yield of about 700 barrels. The production of the field was pushed up from 12,600 barrels on January 31 to 17,000 barrels on February 14, or an increase of 4,400 barrels. Of the total estimated output on February 14, 7,000 barrels is credited to the Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate, 1,800 barrels to the Heywood Oil Company, 1,750 barrels to Ziegler & Co., 1,300 to the Producers Oil Company, 1,200 barrels each to T. H. Bass-Guffey Company and the Crowley Oil & Mineral Company, and the Shippers' Oil Company, 800 barrels to the Evangeline Oil Company, and the balance scattered.

There is a slight increase in development work in the Jennings field. Seven wells were drilling and three locations recorded on February 14, against 4 drilling wells and 4 locations on January 31. The Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate is working three strings of tools and the Heywood Oil Company is drilling a hole on the Crowley farm.

Stocks in the Jennings field were estimated at 1,079,600 barrels on February 14, compared with 1,434,216 barrels on January 31, or a decrease of 354,616 barrels.

Following is a summary of field operations, with a summary of production, compiled on February 14:

WELLS DRILLING.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate Nos. 28, 29, Arnaudet.
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 30, fee simple.
Heywood Oil Company No. 9, Crowley Oil & Mineral Company farm.
Producers Oil Company, Latreille No. 10.
Duson and Lyons No. 1, Superior Oil Company lease.
Shippers' Oil Company No. 4, Valle tract.
Total wells drilling, 7.

LOCATIONS.

Ziegler & Co., No. 7, Arnaudet.
Jennings Oil Company No. 12, Clement.
Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation No. 4, Clement.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION.

Operators	Bbl.
Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate	7,000
Heywood Oil Company	1,800
Ziegler & Co.	1,750
Producers Oil Company	1,300
T. H. Bass and Guffey Company	1,200
Crowley Oil & Mineral Company	1,200
Shippers' Oil Company	1,200
Evangeline Oil Company	800
Benckenstein and Frere Oil Company	300
Chicago-Jennings Oil Company	300
Jennings Oil Company	150
Total, estimated February 14	17,000

BATSON.

Twelve wells were completed in the Batson district during the first half of February—3 dry and 9 producers—with new production estimated at 900 barrels. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company got a 250-barrel pumper on the State land and the Paraffine Oil Company got one flowing 250 barrels on the Paraffine 40 acres. Jack Ennis got a new one good for 150 barrels, and the Ada Belle Oil Company two small pumpers on the Knight. The others were small pumpers.

Development work has increased in the Batson field. Thirteen wells were drilling and two locations recorded on February 14, against five drilling wells and five locations on January 31.

The gross output of the district on February 14 was estimated at 7,500 barrels, against 7,000 barrels on January 31, or an increase of 500 barrels.

Stocks in the Batson district were estimated at 55,000 barrels on February 14, compared with 49,000 barrels on January 31, or an increase of 6,000 barrels.

Runs on February 14 were estimated as follows: J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, 5,650 barrels, and the Sun Company, 1,850 barrels; total, 7,500 barrels.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of February, compiled on the 14th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Paraffine Oil Company No. 6, Paraffine 40 acres; flowing 250 barrels; depth, 790 feet.

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Jack Ennis, Middlebrook; pumping 150 barrels; depth, 916 feet.

Batson Oil Company, Brice and Andrews acre; pumping 15 barrels.

Tarver & Co., Lone Acre; pumping 15 barrels.

Sun Company, Spindletop Power Company lease; pumping 75 barrels; depth, 920 feet.

Ada Belle Oil Company, Knight; pumping 50 barrels.

Ada Belle Oil Company, Knight; shallow well, making some oil.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 23, Choate; dry; depth, 940 feet.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 62, Wing; 100 barrels.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 17, State land; pumping 250 barrels.

Higgins Oil & Fuel Company No. 3, Batson Syndicate; dry at 840 feet.

Crosbie and Hifner No. 3, Paraffine 5 acres; dry at 800 feet.

Total new completions, 12—9 producers, 3 dry; new production estimated at 900 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, Wing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, State land.

W. S. Browning & Co., Thaxton.

Batson Oil Company, Hammell 2 acres.

Richardson and others, Richardson 3 1-2 acres.

Higgins Oil & Fuel Company, Paraffine and Colorado Syndicate strip.

Heywood Oil Company, Paraffine 60 acres.

La Jarza Oil Company, La Jarza Oil Company lease.

R. P. Allen & Co., Duff farm.

Turnbow, Paraffine 30 acres.

Guiterman and others, Simms and Farrish 2-acre strip.

Solinsky and others, Paraffine land.

Christian Oil Company, Milholme strip No. 2.

Total wells drilling, 13.

LOCATIONS.

Sun Company, Paraffine 70 acres; derrick.

Tarver & Co., Lone Acre; derrick.

SOUR LAKE.

Five wells were completed in the Sour Lake district during the first half of February—2 dry and 3 producers—with new production estimated at 250 barrels. One of the completions is a 150-barrel well by The Texas Company, and the other two are small pumpers by the Gilbert Oil Company. The dry holes were in the Jackson strip and the Simpson acre.

Eight wells were drilling and one location recorded on February 14, compared with seven drilling wells and one rig on January 31.

The gross output of the field on February 14 was unchanged at 6,500 barrels. Stocks on the same date were estimated at 766,530 barrels, against 988,210 barrels on January 31, indicating a decrease of 231,680 barrels.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first half of February, compiled on the 14th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

The Texas Company No. 72, Texas farm; 150 barrels.

Gilbert Oil Company No. 24, Gilbert farm; 75 barrels.

Gilbert Oil Company No. 24 1-2, Gilbert farm; 25 barrels.

Dodge Brothers and Daniels No. 1, Jackson; abandoned, dry.

Minor Oil Company No. 1, Simpson acre; abandoned, dry.

Total new completions, 5—2 dry, 3 producers; new production estimated at 250 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

The Texas Company No. 71, Texas farm.

The Texas Company No. 74, Texas farm; about 100 feet west of hotel.

Gilbert Oil Company No. 25, Gilbert farm.

E. F. Simms and others No. 3, 300 feet north of Thompson and Anderson No. 1 on Hughes strip of Shoestring.

Young and Wilburn No. 1, Jackson strip.

Terry and Carpenter No. 1 1-2, strip 16 of Shoestring.

Young Oil Company No. 1, Sharp strip.

Minor Oil Company No. 1, Glass strip.

Total wells drilling, 8.

LOCATIONS.

The Texas Company No. 73, Texas farm.

SPINDLETOP.

Four wells were completed at Spindletop during the first two weeks of February—1 dry and 3 producers—with new production put at 275 barrels. This record compares with 5 completions in the first half of January—all producers—with new output estimated at 700 barrels.

There was no change in the gross output of the Spindletop district on February 14, compared with January 14 and 31, when it was estimated at 3,900 barrels. The new production just about offsets the decline in the old wells.

There is practically no change in the scope of development work. Eighteen wells were drilling and four locations recorded on February 14, against 16 wells drillings and 8 locations on January 31. Two of the locations recorded on February 14 are old and 3 old on January 31.

Among the completions during the first half of February was one by the Cassie Oil Company on the Higgins lease, good for about 125 barrels. The well is about 100 feet south of the Higgins pump station. Another hole has been started in the north apex of the Higgins farm, across the road from the Becky Sharp, and is being watched with interest. The J. M. Guffey

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Petroleum Company got a 75-barrel well about 500 feet south of the Higgins pump station adjoining the Higgins line and close to old Higgins No. 27, a small producer. Abercrombie is going deeper with cable tools in a hole close to the Guffey well in the Higgins. J. M. Phelps and others completed a 75-barrel well on the Lone Acre strip of the Yellow Pine.

John W. Henderson has leased block 1 of the Chaison heirs' and J. M. Hebert subdivision of the John Drouhit survey, consisting of 5.27 acres, and has a derrick up for a test. This work will be interesting, as it is to the extreme south of the field, adjoining the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company farm. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company lease on the property has been abrogated.

The Petroleum Iron Works is taking down two old steel tanks of the Forward Reduction Company, the material being shipped to Houston.

Following is a summary of field operations for the first two weeks of February:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Unity Oil Company No. 3, Unity Oil Company farm; dry.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 72, about 500 feet south of the Higgins pump station; 75 barrels.

Cassie Oil Company (Wilson, Adsit, Meagher, Ogden and others), about 100 feet south of Higgins pump station, Higgins lease; 125 barrels.

J. M. Phelps and others, Lone Acre; 75 barrels; putting in new cups on February 14.

Total new completions, 4; new production estimated at 275 barrels—three producers and one dry.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. C. Wilson, Mississippi Oil Company tract; tubing up to pump; showing for good pumper.

Cush Wiess, Spindletop Oil Company strip near Keith Ward; in trouble; shut down on February 14.

O. L. Granberry, block 22, McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle subdivision; about 760 feet.

Davenport-McCarley-Shepherd, block 22, McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle subdivision; equipped with standard pumping rig, but shut down on February 14; not yet on a producing basis.

W. G. Park and others, Trembly, northeast part of field, close to Unity Oil Company farm; about 730 feet in hard rock.

W. G. Park and others No. 4, Trembly; about 600 feet.

Sun Company No. 2, San Jacinto Oil Company strip out of the Hogg-Swayne adjoining road; setting 6-inch.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 73, about 2,000 feet north and a little west of the Higgins pump station; in trouble.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 74, Gladys City, near Unity Oil Company farm; about 930 feet.

Combination Oil Company (M. J. Kisick, Laughman and others), about 150 feet west of Higgins pump station; about 800 feet; near two dry holes drilled by the Atlas Oil Company (Paulhamus and others).

Abercrombie, Higgins lease; going deeper with cable tools.

F. D. Smith & Co., Heywood Oil Company farm; setting strainer.

Unity Oil Company No. 4, Unity Oil Company farm; about 300 feet.

Derr and others, Keith-Ward, adjoining Becky Sharp.

Davenport-McCarley-Shepherd, Denver-Beaumont Oil Company strip out of the Trembly; about 700 feet.

Cassie Oil Company, Higgins lease, across the road from Becky Sharp and the Derr well.

Bowles Brothers, block 20 of the Gladys City; stuck, going over the 6-inch with 8-inch.

T. H. Bass and Tucker, McFaddin, south of Keith-Ward; about 600 feet.

Total wells drilling, 18.

DRILLING DEEPER.

J. C. Wilson, Higgins lease; cable tools.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Kathleen Oil Company No. 1 (John W. Henderson and others), block 1 of Chaison heirs and J. M. Hebert subdivision of the John Druhit survey, 5.27 acres; derrick.

Sun Company No. 2, Lone Star & Crescent; lumber for derrick.

F. D. Smith & Co., Manhattan Oil Company strip out of the Hogg-Swayne, adjoining an old hole of the Henderson County (Illinois) Oil Company; derrick partly up; old.

Ennis, Park and others, Cissel; old derrick.

Total locations, 4—2 new and 2 old.

DAYTON.

There was no change in the output of the Dayton district on February 14, compared with January 31, when it was estimated at 425 barrels. One well is drilling—Wilson-Bullard No. 1 on the Bradford. The Sun Company is preparing to drill in the southeast corner of the north half of section 119.

WELSH.

One well was completed in the Welsh district during the first half of February—Central City No. 3, good for about 25 barrels. The gross output of the field is close to 150 barrels a day. The Sun Company is preparing to drill about 700 feet east of the field on the North American Land & Development Company tract, and Ben C. Taber is also making arrangements to put down a hole on the old Smith tract north of the field. The Producers Oil Company had a small blowout in its test on the E. S. Wood 523 acres, and has abandoned a hole at about 3,000 feet on the Calkins and Powers plantation south of the field.

GULF COAST DRILLERS LEAVE FOR ROUMANIA.

Frank King, Paul Neighbors, Robert Smith and G. G. Smith, well-known drillers in the Gulf Coast region, have sailed for Roumania, where they have contracted to remain one year with Eberhard Marchena & Co. of Paris, under the supervision of H. Hardie Robinson of Houston, who is introducing the rotary system of drilling in the Roumanian fields. A Parker rotary outfit has been shipped to Upostolache in the Calpathian mountains, about eighteen miles from a railroad, where Eberhard Marchena & Co. have about 2,000 acres under lease, and where the initial work with the rotary will be made. There are two or three producing wells on the tract. Robinson has sailed for Paris, where he will remain a short time, combining business and pleasure, leaving finally for the scene of the new work. The address of the party is Uriati (Prahova), Roumania.

LAND TRANSFERS.

The Texas & St. Louis Oil Company to J. C. Platt. Consideration of $1; dated July 8, 1901. Has quit-claims four acres of land out of the A. Williams survey.

C. D. Krause, trustee in a deed of trust executed by the Paragon Oil Company, to J. D. Wilkerson. Consideration of $10, dated Nov. 6, 1906. Has conveyed a strip of land out of block 38 of Spindle Top Heights and described by metes and bounds in deed on file. Also ten acres of land out of the C. Williams survey.

TERRITORY CRUDE ARRIVALS.

A total of 75 to 80 tank cars of Territory crude from the Glenn pool loaded by the Gulf Pipe Line Company has arrived in Beaumont for the Gulf Refining Company's plant at Port Arthur, since the inauguration of shipments from Kiefer.

In the United States Circuit Court at Beaumant a suit has been filed by W. B. Harris and wife against the Houston Oil Company of Texas. It is in trepass to try title and involves a tract of land out of the Leman D. Leslie survey in Hardin County, Texas. The petition contains the formal allegations in such cases and prays for damages in the sum of $5,000.

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CRUDE PETROLEUM MARKET

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

SOUTHEAST TEXAS AND LOUISIANA.

Sun Company.

	Dec. 4.	—Jan.— 1.	31.	Feb. 7.
Spindletop	73	75	78	80
Sour Lake, 20 and up	70	73	76	78
Sour Lake, 18 to 20	68	71	74	76
Sour Lake, 17 to 18	67	70	73	75
Batson, 20 and up	70	73	76	78
Batson, 17 to 20	67	70	73	75
Saratoga, 20 and up	70	73	76	78
Humble, heavy	72	75	78	80
Dayton, 20 and up	70	73	76	76
Dayton, below 20	65	70	73	73

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

	—Oct.— 16.	29.	—Dec.— 1.	20.	Jan. 19.
Sour Lake, light	62	64	67	70	73
Sour Lake, heavy	50	50	55	58	73
Saratoga	57.5	60	63	66	69
Batson, light	54	60	63	66	69
Batson, heavy	50	52	52.5	55.5	69
Humble	60	65	65	68	71
Spindletop		68	70	73	75

The Texas Company.

	—Oct.— 6.	15.	29.	—Dec.— 1.	20.	Jan. 18.
Sour Lake	59	62	64	67	70	73
Saratoga	52	57	60	63	66	69
Humble	56	60	62	65	68	71
Jennings	47	54	58	60	63	66
Shreveport		..	..	60	63	66

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

NORTH TEXAS.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Corsicana, light	$1.02
Corsicana, heavy	.60
Henrietta, Texas	.60

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES

Prairie Oil and Gas Company.

32 gravity and over	$0.40
32 to 31 1 2 gravity	.36
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.33
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.30
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.27
Heavy or fuel oil	.26

EASTERN STATES.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Pennsylvania	$1.63
Second sand	1.63
Tiona oil	1.73
Amber oil	1.73
Corning	1.12
Newcastle	1.37
Cabell	1.20
Butler, Ohio	1.78
North Lima	.92
South Lima	.87
Indiana	.87
Casey, Ill	.66
Princeton, Ind	.66
Somerset	.87
Ragland	.60

CANADA.

Seep Purchasing Agency.

Petrolia	$1.32
Government bounty	.525
Total	$1.845

Note.—Oil Springs is 7 cents higher.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

TERRITORIES.

Russell Oil Co. of Oklahoma City, O. T., has been incorporated with $40,000 capital stock by Clarence O. Russell, Cecil C. Russell and Ruby Russell.

Phillips Oil Company of Pawnee and Alluwe, I. T., has been incorporated with $40,000 capital stock by G. H. Phillips, C. I. Pumroy of Pawnee, W. F. McAdams of Nowata, I. T.; G. A. Byington and E. Phillips of Yates Center, Kans.

Southern Asphalt Company of Ardah (not a postoffice), I. T., recently reported incorporated with $500,000 capital stock, has a 99-year lease on 350 acres of ground containing a large supply of asphalt. A refinery with a capacity of ten tens of refined product daily is also on the property. C. W. Young, formerly of New Albany, Miss., is president and general manager, and L. M. Coker, Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer; main office, 68 Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Ozark Coal & Railway Company of Oklahoma City, O. T., has amended charter, increasing capital stock from $50,000 to $400,000 and reviving its original plan of controlling and developing coal, zinc, lead and other mineral fields in Oklahoma, with a system of railroads connecting them, and providing outlets for the products of the mines. J. H. Durkee of Kansas City, Mo., has been elected president, and J. J. Johnson, of Oklahoma City, secretary; main offices, Oklahoma City and Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS.

East Texas Transfer Company of Beaumont; capital, $50,000; incorporators, W. C. Tyrrell, Jr., F. D. Smith and R. S. Farmer.

Sheldon Oil Company of Houston, Texas; capital, $10,000; incorporators, T. W. House, J. H. B. House, W. L. Coleman, D. R. Beatty and S. Taliaferro.

Crude Oil Company of Saratoga, Texas, with $10,000 capital stock, by Winslow Robinson, Alex. McKee Robinson, Robert A. Hagerty and others.

Cale-Lane Oil Company of Houston, Texas; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Geo. W. Carroll, E. F. Grinstead, A. S. Cale, F. A. Lane and James H. Bute.

Echols Oil Company of Houston, Texas; capital, $10,000; incorporators, T. W. House, J. H. B. House and W. L. Coleman.

LOUISIANA.

Citizens' Oil Company of Covington, La., has been organized, with Warren Thomas, president; William Samford, secretary, and H. J. Smith, treasurer. Contract for well drilling has been let to Walter Alexander.

Marais Oil Company of Napoleonville, La., has been incorporated, with $10,000 capital stock. W. Scott Heywood is president and general manager; Charles L. Triche, vice-president; Alba Heywood, secretary, and Philip Gilbert, treasurer.

OTHERS.

A company at Eureka Springs, Ark., is being organized, with $10,000 capital stock, by George Blair and A. N. Mathews, to drill for oil.

Van Buren, Ark.—E. G. Kerr, mentioned January 31 as having secured franchise for furnishing the city with natural gas, has transferred franchise to the Arkansas & Territorial Oil Company of Chicago, now operating in Sebastian County, Ark., and it is understood they will begin drilling in Crawford County at an early date.

Mid-Continent Oil Refining Company of Augusta, Maine, with refinery now building at East St. Louis, Ill.; capital stock, $50,000. Lafayette Funk of Shirley is the president of the Illinois corporation, and C. D. Martin of St. Louis, secretary. The directors are Lafayette Funk, C. D. Martin, William R. Baldwin, of Delavan; H. R. Green of Bloomington and Charles E. Martin of Chanute, Kans.

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Oil Investors' Journal

FIFTH YEAR.

HOLLAND S. REAVIS, *Editor.*
FRANK J. SULSBEE, *Associate Editor.*
BURTON E. NEWCOMB, *Business Manager.*

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Almeda Hotel News Stand, Bartlesville, I. T.

Robbins & Browne, Phœnix Hotel, Shreveport, La.

Carl Leon Hotel, Independence, Kans.

Oriental Hotel, Chanute, Kans.

THAT LOUD NOISE? IT'S THE JOURNAL'S NEW COVER.

It was inevitable. We figured it out in advance, and it came to pass just as we had expected. With a very few exceptions, all of our friends took advantage of the opportunity to tell us about it. Some of them wrote letters. This one from O. W. Heywood at Jennings, La., is a specimen:

"I am very sorry to see that you have joined the Hearst brigade, and have commenced to publish a yellow journal. I was in hopes you would keep the JOURNAL in the front rank, as it has been in the past. This is probably one of the criticisms you will not publish, as I notice in each issue you give quite a little space to parties who 'jolly' you about the paper."

When we first broached the matter of putting a colored cover on the JOURNAL, some of our friends suggested pink, others baby blue, still others a delicate shade of lavender. Some thought a rose-colored cover of scented paper would help newsstand sales in the rural districts of Louisiana. No one said anything about yellow. That's why we selected it—the ugliest color in the catalog. It is hideous, calculated to disturb the peace and make Willie Hearst mad with jealousy. But, unlike Willie's publications, the yellow in the JOURNAL is all on the cover. We promise to keep it there. So long as we do, the deaf and the near-sighted will have no trouble picking it out on the newsstands. In its new garb the JOURNAL truly "speaks for itself."

AN EDITOR WHO HANDED HIMSELF A LARGE, DRY LEMON.

Ridgway's, "a militant weekly for God and country," died peacefully and gracefully on the 9th inst. The editor's last words were brave, but not entirely candid. He sought to tell why the publication was not a success, intimating that while *Ridgway's* was for God and country, it seemed, in the light of the frosty reception accorded it by advertisers, that neither God nor the country was quite ready to reciprocate. The real cause of *Ridgway's* early demise was the editor's confidence in his ability to make good without the help of Tom Lawson.

The gentleman who started the weekly is one of the owners of *Everybody's Magazine*. The circulation that Lawson's articles brought to *Everybody's* also brought it all the advertising that it could carry at $500 a page. The editor misinterpreted the curiosity of the people to see what Lawson would say next, to mean that they were yearning to buy something in the line of a weekly that would be chuck full of hot stuff. So he started out to publish *Ridgway's* in thirteen cities every Saturday. The first numbers were typographical monstrosities reeking with inaccurate and libelous "reform" dope. It began to dawn upon the editor that he had forgotten something or overlooked something or handed himself a lemon. But he didn't want to admit it. So he swept aside all his dreams of a weekly in every large city in the United States and cut down the offices of publication to four—New York, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco. After another number or two he took a second tumble and chopped off Chicago, Denver and San Francisco. Now he has dropped New York and that means the end.

The one way that Mr. Ridgway could have made a success of his effort would have been to put something in it that the people wanted to read. No one cares to read a cross between a daily paper and an illustrated weekly unless it contains something that cannot be read in any other publication. The dailies give the news and the illustrated weeklies give the reviews and the pictorial features. If there had been a Nast to draw cartoons for *Ridgway's*, or if the editor could have induced Mr. Lawson to dip his pen in vitriol and gall and write a few more chapters of Frenzied Finance, the result probably would have been different. As it was, the publication was a rank failure, miserably edited and deserving of its early demise.

Those who wrote the various "attacks" that appeared in *Ridgway's* were incapable, incompetent and inexperienced. The stuff read like the striving, straining, slobbering slush that is so frequently dished up by reporters on the Hearst papers in Chicago, and others of their type. The employment of such writers and the publication of their efforts and their inaccuracies indicated the caliber of the editorial management. From this exposition of inemciency, it would appear that Lawson's contributions made the success of *Everybody's*, in spite of the editorial direction, rather than with the aid of it.

W. T. Leman, manager of the refining department of The Texas Company at Port Arthur, spent several days in Beaumont recently, on his way north on a leave of absence.

THE RED MAN'S BURDEN.

The secret of the decadence of the North American Indian leaked out at Pawhuska, Okla., last week: he cannot survive his language. In the histories we read about the Indian making signs. No wonder. It is easier for him to make signs than it is to talk his kind of talk. He is noted for his "Ughs!" Again no wonder. If June in your language was "Tsa-to-kah-mo-noh-hah-pe," wouldn't you rather say "Ugh"? We are not surprised that he speaks little—a little of his language goes a long ways. Why shouldn't he part with his conversation reluctantly?

The Indian has been described as being lazy. He has a right to be lazy in most things when he has to work so hard when he talks. How much business could you transact if you had to write "Wah-sah-pah-wah-tah-pe" instead of just plain December? How do you think you would feel if you were full of words such as "Tah-heh-pah-hum-pe" and "Hlu-wah-shu-tsa-pe"? Would you feel gay and blithesome or would you feel heavy and depressed, sober and silent? Do you marvel that the Indian is a man of few words. If so, ponder on the appended list of names of the twelve calendar months, given in the tongue of the Osage tribe:

January—Me-o-kon-tsa.
February—Hum-pah-tsa-tsa.
March—Me-o-kon-ne-kah.
April—E-wah-pe.
May—Hlu-wah-shu-tsa-pe.
June—Tsa-to-kah-mo-noh-hah-pe.
July—Tsa-to-kah-hu-hah-hah-pe.
August—Glah-ze-pe.
September—Tah-m-noh-hup-pe.
October—Tah-qu-hah-hah-pe.
November—Tah-heh-pah-hum-pe.
December—Wah-sah-pah-wah-tah-pe.

A gentleman who is described in the Tulsa Daily World as Uncle Tom Mosier of Pawhuska (Osage Nation), Okla., compiled the foregoing list. We are reliably informed that the most extenuated words in this list are quite abbreviated as compared with others in common or week-day usage among the Indians.

MID-CONTINENT: A NEW PUBLICATION.

The first number of Mid-Continent, a monthly magazine published at Kansas City and devoted to the great southwest, with its vast oil, gas, mining and agricultural resources, appeared last month, and is a most creditable publication. S. N. Francis is the general manager, with headquarters at Tulsa, I. T.

NATURAL GAS JOURNAL.

The *Natural Gas Journal*, devoted to the gas interests of the country, is the name of a new publication that has just made its appearance. J. Alex Mayers, a gas engineer and contractor of New York City, is managing editor, with offices at 56 Pine Street. The new journal is issued monthly. It has an attractive make-up and looks like a winner.

George W. Gordon, yield and cost accountant for the Security Oil Company since its organization, has resigned his position and removed to New York, where he will be associated with Col. F. W. Weller. Mr. Gordon is highly regarded by a wide circle of friends, who genuinely regret his departure from Beaumont's business and social circles. With them, the OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL joins in congratulations and best wishes for his assured success.

"TRUTH AND HONESTY."

UNION OIL AND SULPHUR COMPANY,
LAKE CHARLES, LA., Feb. 4, 1907.
OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL,
Beaumont, Texas.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed find check for the JOURNAL for the next year, and hope you will keep up the high standard you have maintained for truth and honesty,

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. E. NILES.

F. W. HEITMANN CO.

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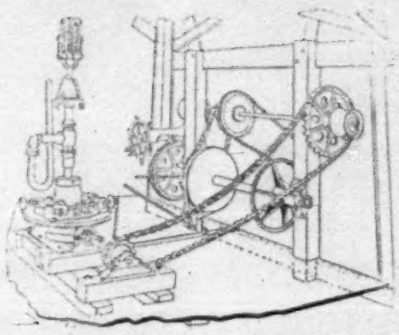

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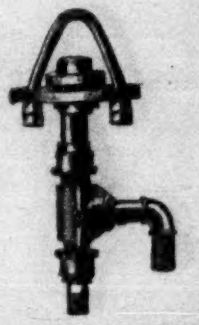

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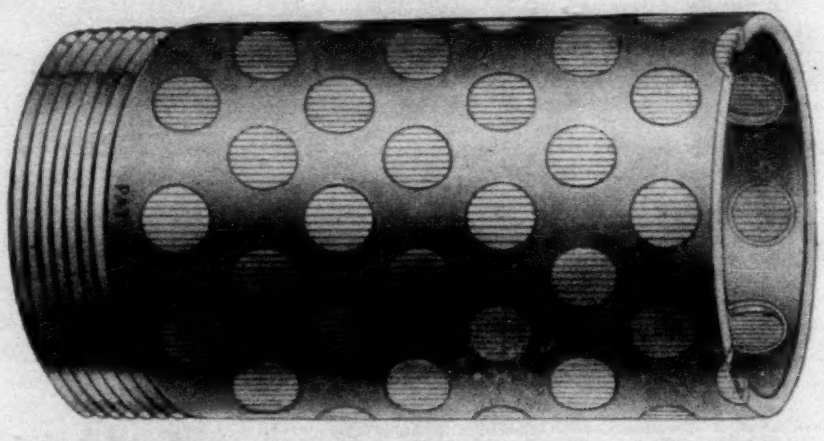

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BAKU STRIKE IS SPREADING. RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH MARKET CONDITIONS.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LONDON, E. C., Jan. 30.—The position on the Baku oil fields during the past fortnight has undergone a change, and four firms are now on a strike, about 7,000 men being out of work, and it is rumored that a general strike is contemplated by the workmen, in order to try to force the hands of the employers, who are at present in conference with representatives of the workmen. Of course, if a general strike is declared, this will have the effect of setting back the production, which has been progressing so favorably during the past two or three months.

The quotations during the past fortnight for crude petroleum and its products have fluctuated slightly, with a rising tendency. Crude for prompt delivery has advanced one-half copeck per pood to 24 1-2 copecks, while for forward delivery, after having advanced to 26 copecks, the quotation now stands at 25 1-2 copecks, the same as a fortnight ago.

The quotation for residuals has been strong, and for prompt delivery the quotation is now 26 1-2 copecks, or an advance of three-fourths copeck per pood, while for forward delivery the quotation has advanced one-half copeck to 28 copecks per pood.

Kerosene for prompt delivery has been in good demand, and owing to the shortness of supplies, the price has advanced three-fourths copeck to 27 1-2 copecks per pood, free on rail Baku. There are still no sellers for forward delivery.

For delivery f.o.b. vessel on the Caspian Sea, the quotation, after having advanced to 27 copecks per pood, now stands at 26 3-4 copecks.

Advice has just come to hand that the strike is spreading at Baku.

ENGLISH MARKET.

During the past fortnight, owing to the cold weather, the deliveries of lamp oils have been considerably increased, but it has now turned milder, and they will begin to decline again. The market has remained firm and unchanged.

The quotations were as follows:

London.

Russian oil, 5 7-8d ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, 6 3-8d to 6 5-8d ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool.

Russian oil, 6 1-8d to 6 1 4d ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, 6 1-2d to 6 3-4d ex wharf in barrels.

YAZOO CITY LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE PLANT.

(Municipal.)

YAZOO CITY, MISS., Dec. 4, 1906.

Messrs. J. H. McEvoy and Company,
Houston, Texas.

DEAR SIRS: We wish to express our greatest satisfaction with the strainers purchased from you for our two new wells which were recently drilled by Mr. W. M. Young. Our water supply was beginning to be a very serious matter, inasmuch as we have had a number of wells drilled on the premises of our power house and the largest well flowed only about 75 gallons per minute. All of our wells combined did not give sufficient water to supply the town, and we had two other wells sunk and used your new strainer in them, and to our great delight the two wells combined flow over 1,000 gallons per minutes. These wells are only a few feet from the old ones, and the water comes from the same stratum of sand, and we attribute the increased flow to your improved strainers.

Every citizen in this town is thankful to you for the good service your strainers are doing, and we cannot say too much in their praise.

Wishing you much success, we beg to remain, Yours very truly,

Geo. G. Thompson, Superintendent.
YAZOO CITY LIGHT, WATER AND SEWERAGE PLANT.

(Advertisement; see cuts of strainer on page 14.)

PROFITS IN REFINED OILS AS FIGURED BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The complete report of the interstate commerce commission on railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil, authorized by congress, has been received by the OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL, portions of which appeared in the last number. Following are additional extracts, indicating the opinion of the commission as to the cost of refining crude petroleum and profits resultant therefrom:

It is well understood and appeared in testimony before us that the Standard Oil Company largely monopolizes in this country the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well to its sale to the retailer and sometimes to the consumers, and this investigation was really directed to the relations existing between the Standard Oil Company and the railways. To understand the full significance of the facts which were developed, there must always be kept in mind the very wide margin of profit made by the Standard Company under ordinary circumstances in its production and sale of the products of petroleum. The cost of producing and distributing as compared with the price received was not gone into in detail before the commission to any extent, and we should not be able to give exact figures upon that subject; but certain general conditions were brought out, and these may be stated in a general way. For that purpose, it will be most instructive to choose a concrete illustration.

The Standard Oil Company erected in 1904 a refinery at Sugar Creek, Mo., which is within the switching limits of Kansas City, Mo., and the superintendent of this refinery testified at some length upon the hearings at Kansas City. From his testimony, together with other testimony taken upon the same hearing, the following facts appeared:

This plant refines 9,000 barrels of crude petroleum daily, and its superintendent stated that the cost of refining a barrel of 42 gallons was from 15 to 20 cents. Crude oil of the kind refined here produces about

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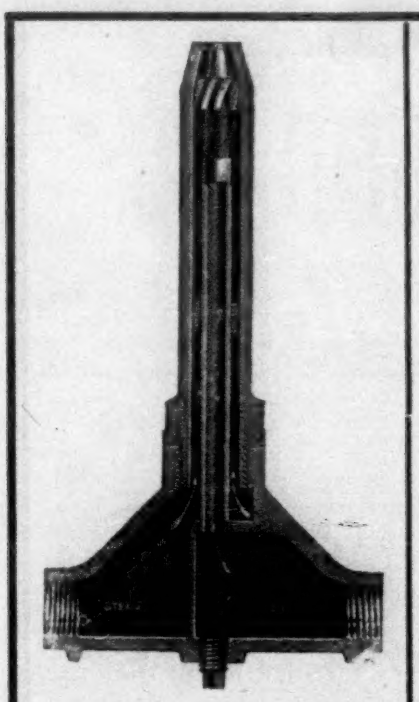

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10 per cent gasoline, 25 per cent refined oil or kerosene, and 65 per cent fuel oil. These proportions are not absolutely accurate, nor are they uniform, and there is a loss of from 1 to 2 per cent, which must be distributed over the whole. What is known as fuel oil is also further treated to produce gas oil and gas coke, but for the present purpose it may all be considered as though disposed of as fuel oil.

The crude petroleum refined at Sugar Creek comes from the Kansas and Indian Territory fields, and at the time of this hearing was worth to the producer about 50 cents a barrel. The Sugar Creek refinery is connected by pipe line with these fields, and the crude oil is pumped at an expense not exceeding 5 cents per barrel from the fields to the refinery. The entire cost of crude at the refinery when this hearing occurred, in March, 1906, was not far from 55 cents per barrel.

The fuel oil was largely disposed of in Kansas City for the making of steam in competition with coal, and was bringing at that time from 67 to 80 cents per barrel. Much of this fuel oil, as already indicated, was further treated and sold for other purposes, but when so treated its value to the Standard Oil Company was no less, and probably somewhat more, than when sold for fuel oil. It is conservative to say that at Sugar Creek, in the process of refining, no loss occurs in the sale of that part of the product known as fuel oil over the cost of the crude and the cost of refining; in other words, that the residuum takes care of itself.

The cost of refining the gasoline and kerosene would be approximately one-half cent a gallon, and the original cost not far from 1 1-2 cents per gallon, so that the Standard Oil Company was producing at this refinery 900 barrels of gasoline and 2,250 barrels of kerosene daily, at a cost to that company of about 2 cents per gallon.

The price realized by the Standard Company from the sale of the products of this refinery varied according to the locality in which they were sold. Competition in the sale of the products of petroleum in Kansas City was acute, and the price there was from 8 to 9 cents per gallon to the retail dealer. The cost of taking it from the refinery and delivering it to the retailer in Kansas City would be from 1 to 2 cents per gallon, leaving a net profit to the Standard Oil Company upon this oil of 5 cents per gallon.

The freight rate to Denver, Colo., at the time of this hearing was about 3 1-2 cents per gallon; the cost of delivery to the retailer about the same as in Kansas City, making the total cost to the Standard at the store of the retailer, 7 or 8 cents. Until just previous to this hearing, the ruling price in Denver to the retailer had been 15 cents, a net profit of from 7 to 8 cents per gallon. When it is remembered that the gasoline sells for a much higher price, and yields, therefore, a much larger margin of profit, it will be seen that the profits of this refinery, so long as the prices of gasoline and refined oil can be maintained, are enormous.

The same inference clearly arises from the prices charged in different localities. Refined oil is sent from the Standard Company's refinery at Whiting, which is practically the same as Chicago, to both New Orleans and Denver, the distance being almost exactly the same, and the actual cost to the railway of transporting petroleum to these two points is not much different. The rate upon which it moves, however, is about 2 cents per gallon higher in the case of Denver than in the case of New Orleans, and the cost to the Standard Company at these two cities differs to that extent. The price paid by the consumer in New Orleans was said to be 8 1-2 cents a gallon, in Denver, 20 cents a gallon.

The expense of pumping oil is very much less than the cost of transporting it by rail. It was said that the actual cost of pumping a barrel of oil 100 miles was about 2 cents, and while this must vary with difference conditions, the estimate seems to be sufficiently high on the average. The cost to the Standard of transporting a barrel of oil from the Kansas field to the Atlantic Seaboard would not be much, if any, about 30 cents.

EDITORIALS NOT INSERTED AS NEWS MATTER, SAYS HOWE.

William P. Howe, assistant secretary of the Standard Oil Company, has issued a statement, in which he denies that the Standard Oil Company had taken advantage of advertising contracts with newspapers to insert as reading matter articles of an editorial nature defending the company. The statement was prompted by the recent report of the interstate commerce commission and declares that "no such imposition upon the newspapers as the report of the interstate commerce commission infers was practiced by the Standard Oil Company." The statement dealt mainly with the evidence given to the commission by Malcolm Jennings of Lancaster, Ohio.

"It has been given out at the office of the interstate commission in Washington," says Mr. Howe, "that the commission based its views on the relations of the Standard Oil Company to the press on the evidence of Malcolm Jennings, an advertising agent of Lancaster, Ohio, briefly examined last May in the hearing at Cleveland. Extracts from Mr. Jennings' testimony were furnished to the reporters and have been reproduced in the newspapers, but the following, that really explains the nature of Mr. Jennings' advertising contracts, was strangely omitted:

"'I conduct a private advertising agency,' he testified. 'I place contracts for the Standard or anybody else who offers me business. My contracts are on a general form. They provide for a fixed base of display advertising, and there is an agreement as to a charge to be made for reading matter acceptable to the publisher to be run in his columns. I have not offered to

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anybody as advertisting—any editorial matter.

"'I have not asked for the publication of any statements of any kind, except those coming from other sources, and it is purely and properly legitimate, just as legitimate for the Standard Oil Company or any of my other clients, to present their stories of the case to the paper and pay for it for exploitation as if it were printed on a bulletin board or printed on a sheet and placed on a bulletin board. I have not done anything else.'

"It will be seen here that Mr. Jennings stated that he had made contracts that covered rates for 'display' and also for 'reading matter,' but that under these contracts he had not offered the papers any 'editorial matter' in the way of advertising on behalf of the Standard Oil Company, and any he did offer was from other sources—other clients presumably, but all in the way of regular business practice. This is strictly the truth.

"There was absolutely no foundation in the evidence or in fact for the statement in the commission's report that contracts were made by the Standard for display advertising and then used to cover 'reading matter,' as stated in the following passage from the report:

"'The Standard buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose and paid for at advertising rates as ordinary news. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company.'

"No such imposition upon the newspapers was practiced, as the paragraph infers. No such 'reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose' was furnished or offered.

"Whatever need there may be—and in view of such unwarranted statements as the above it would seem a great one—to put forward some account of 'the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company,' it was not undertaken under any of Mr. Jennings' contracts, which were used solely to cover advertisements of the company's commercial products.

"When the newspapers are so open to all that may appear on its face to be a 'revelation' derogatory to the Standard Oil Company they will, it is to be hoped, prove equally willing to print a candid and incontrovertible refutation of the alleged facts and a *reductio ad absurdum* of the unfounded 'assumption' above noted."

THE SICILIAN AND AMERICAN SULPHUR SITUATION.

Advices from Messina, Sicily, indicate that prices of sulphur have recently advanced 5s on all quotations, and it is announced that a further increase will be made soon. This advance in prices, together with the fact that the banks are advancing four-fifths of its value upon any quantity of brimstone that is produce., has produced a revival of the sulphur industry in all its branches.

Recently a shipment of 1,500 tons of sulphur was made to New York. This shipment is contrary to what had been the previous practice of the *Consorzio*, and it is interesting to know why the custom of this company has been changed.

It is reported that an offer has been made by an American company to purchase 150,000 tons of sulphur per year. The company which offers to take this sulphur proposes to abandon pyrite burning, in favor of sulphur in the process of making sulphuric acid. The price offered on this shipment was 14s f.o.b. Sicilian ports. The offer is under consideration by the *Consorzio*, but it is generally thought that the price bid is too low. However, in order to dispose of the large stock of sulphur on hand, the *Consorzio* appears willing to grant material reduction in prices to acid factories which will engage to abandon pyrite burning, and go over to brimstone instead.

REVIEW FOR 1906.

The growing importance of American sulphur was reflected in 1906 by two important events; namely, the practical taking over of the Sicilian sulphur industry by the Italian government, under the *Consorzio Obbligatorio*, and the virtual disbandment of the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company.

The *Consorzio Obbligatorio* came into being August 1, and, in spite of strenuous protests, soon had full control of the Sicilian industry. The immense stocks of the Anglo-Sicilian company were disposed of to the *Consorzio*, with the understanding that delivery was to be extended over a period of twelve years. The operations of the *Consorzio* led to great dissatisfaction among the producers, and to resentment among the rival shipping ports. Exports to the United States were not officially interdicted, but were largely restrained by the statute requiring the permission of the *Consorzio* to make any shipments whatever.

The total exports of sulphur from Sicily in ten months ending October 30 were 361,-129 tons of 1,030 kilograms in 1906, and 391,016 tons in 1905, a decrease of about 40,000 tons. On the other hand, stocks at the end of October had increased from 416,-088 tons in 1905 to 500,123 tons in 1906.

The imports of crude sulphur into the United States in the first ten months of the year, little of which came from elsewhere than Sicily, amounted to only 65,380 long tons, as compared with 71,027 tons and 114,838 tons during the same periods of 1905 and 1904, respectively. There is usually an additional import of about 1,000 tons of refined sulphur per year.

The *Consorzio* controls the selling price of the Sicilian product, and has firmly insisted on high prices; some few stocks of independent operators were soon absorbed.

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and the process by which the stocks are to be gradually permit prices to remain at a high level. No reduction is to be looked for.

The Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company sold its stock to the *Consorzio* at a price which involved a loss of 298,105 pounds. To meet this loss the depreciation reserve fund was entirely wiped out and more was taken from the general serve fund. At its last annual meeting the company found itself unable to pay the 6-per cent dividend on its preferred shares, and money was absorbed for this purpose from the capital guaranty fund. Steps are now under way to liquidate the liabilities, and dissolve the organization.

PROSPEROUS IN LOUISIANA.

The sulphur industry of Louisiana has continued to grow, and had a prosperous year. The Union Sulphur Company had great difficulty toward the latter part of the year in shipping its product. All deliveries along the Atlantic Seaboard are made by boat from New Orleans, to which point the sulphur has to be transported by the Southern Pacific Railway; shipments in other directions are made by all-rail routes. The shortage of cars, which has been so prevalent, as well as of sea-going barges, has lately made it impossible for the company to insure prompt delivery.

The price of first-grade Louisiana sulphur at New York, Boston and Portland fell from $22.15, during the first seven months of the year, to $20 for the remaining five months. The price at Philadelphia or Baltimore ranged about 50 cents per long ton higher. This difference is due only to the fact that Sicilian sulphur costs more to deliver at Baltimore and Philadelphia than at the first-mentioned cities, and the Louisiana company sees no object in quoting a different price. Roll sulphur or brimstone sold for $2 per 100 pounds; flour sulphur at $2.20, and flowers at $2.40 per 100 during the year.

No noteworthy change has occurred in the consumption of sulphur. It is still practically confined to the wood-pulp business, and has not yet been adopted for the making of sulphuric acid. It has been estimated by Frederick J. Falding that the use of suitable pyrite for wood-pulp manufacture in New England would induce an economy of 75 cents to $1 per ton of pulp, according to whether the plant is on the seaboard or inland. It is also generally stated that sulphur will not be generally utilized in the manufacture of sulphuric acid until it is reduced in price to $12 or $14 per ton, according to the location of the factory.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

POOL NEAR CHATHAM, CANADA.

The Chatham Daily Planet reports considerable activity in the new pool near the city of Chatham, Canada. In a recent issue it says:

Trembley No. 1, Romney pool, made over 1,300 barrels in the past twenty-four hours, and this is considered by the oil talent as a remarkable showing of a well of its age. The well made its first big flow November 28, at which time it burned up the drilling outfit and several thousand barrels of oil. A new drilling rig and machinery was installed, and it was December 20 before the well was again under control. It has since flowed many thousand barrels of oil, and the last twenty-four hours' gauge of its production shows it to be as strong as when first struck. No. 2, located 400 feet southwest of No. 1, shows to be even a better well than No. 1.

The Imperial Oil Company has completed a second pipe line to the Pere Marquette Railroad.

Oil producers from New York, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are much in evidence in this new pool, and much new work is under way. Work on eight new locations is progressing very rapidly, and if the roads remain passable many more wells will be started at once.

The most active operators in this pool are: W. H. Mandville, Orlean, N. Y.; John D. Kerr, Lima, Ohio; Barnard, Argue Hoth & Sterns, Buffalo, N. Y.; Kelly Bros., Lima, Ohio; Isaac Shuler, Bowling Green, Ohio; Luther S. Church, Wellsville, N. Y.; N. H. Bowlby, Chatham, Ontario; William W. Benson, Leamington, Ontario; Westner Brothers, Marion, Ind.; John Trembley, Tilbury, Ontario; and the Warren, Pa., parties who drilled No. 1 on the Trembley lot.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Waters-Pierce Oil Company has added four tanks to its storage facilities at Crowley, La.

The first charge of Indian Territory crude into the stills of the Gulf Refining Company's plant at Port Arthur was made February 14.

C. B. Ellis has been appointed special representative in charge of traffic matters for the Gulf Refining Company, with headquarters at New Orleans. Mr. Ellis was formerly division freight and passenger agent for the Southern Pacific at Lake Charles.

Will Blackburn of Houston, an employe of the Big Hill Oil & Fuel Company at Humble, fell from the top of a 72-foot derrick on February 14, and was so severely injured that there is doubt as to his recovery.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company has shut down its line between Humble and the Trinity River and taken off the night force in its pump station at Sour Lake.

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Reports indicate that there is no improvement in the general outlook in the lower southwest or southeastern Ohio fields. The very best that either side of the Ohio River can supply furnishes no incentive for active development work. In a few of the districts in the lower southwest, now and then a well above the average in production is secured, but they are very few and far between. While the hope for new pools and extensions to the old fields has not been abandoned, there is nothing like a general movement to make new discoveries.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS.
Feb.							
2	Ss.	Winifred	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gibson's Point	Solar	20,539
2	Barge	Mingo	"	"	"	Refined	3,834
4	"	Conneaut	"	"	Pt. Tampa Fla.	Crude	17,321
4	"	Allegheny	"	"	Tampa, Fla.	Refined	1,935
4	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	60
4	Ss.	Florida	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Coatzacoalcos	Crude	11,138
4	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	727
6	"	Balakani	"	"	London, Eng.	Refined	35,085
7	"	Northtown	"	"	Baltimore Sta.	Crude	21,486
7	"	"	"	"	"	Bunker	1,879
8	"	Northman	"	Gulf Ref'g Co	Gibson's Point	"	2,026
9	"	"	Gulf Ref'g Co.	"	"	Crude	20,966
13	Sch'ner	*Kimo	The Texas Co.	The Texas Co.	Del. River Sta.	Hard asphalt	15,838
13	"	Larimer	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gulf Ref'g Co.	Gibson's Point	Solar	23,041
13	"	"	"	"	"	Lubricating	7,002
13	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt Oil	1,715
13	Barge	Shenango	"	"	Baltimore	Solar	26,356
14	Sch'ner	W. S. Schuster	"	"	Bayonne, N. J.	Lubricating	2,185
14	"	"	"	"	"	Refined	735
14	"	"	"	"	"	Hard asphalt	962
14	"	"	"	For orders	Maurer, N. J.	"	8,168

*Port Neches.

TOTAL 222,998
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by The Texas Company to tugs and barges, Crude 1,785

TOTAL BARRELS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY { Crude ..... 77,328 / Other grades 147,455 } 224,783

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS.
Feb.							
1	Barge	Spindletop	Sun P. L. Co.	H. O. & F. Co.	Galveston	Crude	4,409
6	"	"	H. O. & F. Co.	"	New Orleans	"	3,677
7	Ss.	Paraguay	Sun P. L. Co.	Sun Company	Marcus Hook	"	18,508

TOTAL 26,594
Miscellaneous dock deliveries by Higgins Oil & Fuel Co. to tugs and barges, Crude 1,979

TOTAL BARRELS FOR FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY { Crude ..... 28,573 / Other grades ..... } 28,573

*This table also includes shipments from Sabine Pass, Texas.

Construction work on the enlargement of the plant of the United Oil & Refining Company, near Spindletop, is well under way. Contracts for steel for foundations and superstructure have been awarded to the Petroleum Iron Works Company, the Lukens Iron & Steel Company and the Penman Iron Works. Contracts for considerable other steel work are yet to be awarded.

The Tehauntepec National Railway, of which S. Pearson & Son, Limited, of London, and the Mexican government are joint owners, has been opened to traffic across the isthmus of Tehauntepec, from Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 193 miles. The locomotives on the line are oil-burners, the supply of crude being obtained from the Gulf Coast oil fields. The opening of the line was attended with much ceremony, in which high officials of the owners participated.

Southeast of Mansfield, near Butler, Richland County, Ohio, Mansfield parties have drilled in a test on the Mengert farm and have a duster. This test is located in the pool that was developed early last year and the wells produced a white oil. Three producers were completed and then a circle of dry holes was drilled around them.

BILL REQUIRING PIPE LINES TO OPERATE UNDER FEDERAL LICENSE.

A bill designed to require all common carriers, including pipe-line companies, which were made common carriers in the new rate law, to procure licenses from the secretary of commerce and labor before engaging interstate commerce, has been introduced in the lower house of congress by Represenatitive Birdsall of Iowa, who is also a member of the house judiciary committee. It is regarded as a step toward federal incorporation, bringing common carriers directly under governmental supervision. The measure has attracted considerable interest in Washington, and while it is doubtful that any tangible legislation will result during the present session of congress, the idea of governmental supervision as embodied in the bill, will receive serious consideration. In view of the recommendations of the interstate commerce commission, that the government establish rates governing the movement of petroleum through pipe lines. The bill was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and a hearing is expected in a short time. The bill is intended as supplementary to the existing interstate commerce laws.

An important feature of the Birdsall bill with reference to pipe-line companies is a provision which requires that reports be submitted to the secretary of commerce and labor, and imposes a penalty for false reports or for failure to comply with the requirements of the proposed law. This portion of the bill is as follows:

"Section 11.—That annually all corporations organized under the provisions of this act shall file a report, which shall show in detail the amount of capital stock issued, the amount paid therefor and the manner of payment for the same; the dividends paid, the surplus fund, if any, and the number of stockholders; the funded and floating debt and interest paid thereon; the cost and value of the corporate property, franchise and equipment; the number of employes and the salaries paid each class; the accidents to passengers and employes and the causes thereof; the amounts expended for improvements each year, how expanded and the character of such improvements; the earnings and receipts from each branch of business and from all sources; the operating and other expenses; the balances of profits and loss, and a complete exhibit of the financial operation of the corporation each year, including the balance sheet. Such reports shall also contain full information in relation to rates or regulations concerning fares or freights or agreements, arrangements or contracts with other common carriers, as the secretary of commerce and labor may require. Such detailed reports shall contain all the required statistics for the period of twelve months ending on the 30th day of June of each year, and shall be made out under oath and filed with the secretary of commerce and labor at his office in Washnigton on or before the 30th day of September then next following, unless additional time be granted in any case by the said secretary; and if any carrier subject to the provisions of this section shall fail to make and file said annual reports within the time above specified or within the time extended by the secretary for making and filing the same, or shall fail to make specific answers to any question authorized by the provisions of this section within thirty days from the time it is lawfully required so to do, such party shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $1,000 for each and every day it shall continue to be in default with respect thereto. Said secretary of commerce and labor shall also have authority to require said carriers to file monthly reports of earnings and expenses within a specified period, and if any such carrier shall fail to file such monthly reports within the time fixed by the secretary, it shall be subject to the forfeiture last above specified. Said forfeitures may be recovered, in any action brought in the name of the United States against the offending carrier in any circuit court of the United States. The oath required by this section may be taken before any person authorized to administer an oath by the laws of the state in which the same is taken, and the certificate of the said officer shall be conclusive evidence that such oath was properly and legally administered in an action brought under this act against such carrier or in any criminal action brought against the person purporting to have taken and signed such oath. The secretary of commerce and labor may, in his

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discretion, prescribe the forms of any and all accounts to be kept by carriers subject to the provisions of this act.

"The secretary of commerce and labor shall at all times have access to all accounts, defined as above, kept by carriers subject to this act, whether kept in the form prescribed by him or otherwise, and he may employ special agents or examiners who shall have authority, under his order, at any time to inspect and examine any and all accounts of carriers subject to this act. This provision shall apply also to receivers of carriers and to operating trustees. In case of failure or refusal on the part of any such carrier, receiver or trustee to keep such accounts on the books and in the manner prescribed by the secretary of commerce and labor or to submit such accounts to the inspection of the secretary of commerce and labor any of his authorized agents or examiners, such carrier, receiver or trustee shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $500 for each offense and for each and every day of the continuance of such offense. Any person who shall wilfully make any false entry in the accounts or any book of accounts kept by a carrier, whether kept in the form prescribed by the secretary of commerce and labor or otherwise, or who shall wilfully by any other means or device, falsify the record of such account or who shall wilfully neglect or fail to make full and exact entries in such accounts of all facts and transactions appertaining to the carrier's business, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject upon conviction in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000 and imprisonment for a term of not less than three years nor more than five years."

It is further provided that intentional fraud in failing to comply substantially with the articles of incorporation, "or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or liabilities," shall be a misdemeanor and shall subject those guilty thereof to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and to imprisonment from one to three years. By imposing these penalties on individuals guilty of wrong doing, Mr. Birdsall intends to prevent evasion of the law by corporations, which frequently escape all punishment by the payment of a nominal fine. It is further provided that any person who has sustained injury from fraud may also recover damages. Violations of the provisions of the proposed law may also operate to forfeit the carrier's franchise in a suit to be begun by the attorney-general of the United States. The franchise will also be forfeited by non-use for five years.

In order to obtain a license under the terms of the Birdsall bill it will be necessary for each individual company or corporation desiring to engage in the business of a common carrier to adopt articles of incorporation in accordance with forms to be supplied by the secretary of commerce and labor, who will issue a certificate for a fee of $50. Stock in excess of $10,000 may be authorized for an additional fee at the rate of 50 cents per thousand. Corporations licensed by this measure are granted the following, among other powers:

"First.—Perpetual succession.

"Second.—To sue and be sued by its corporate name.

"Third.—To have a common seal, which it may alter at pleasure.

"Fourth.—To render the interests of its stockholders transferable.

"Fifth.—To exempt private property of its members from liability for corporate debts.

"Sixth.—To make contracts, acquire and transfer property, possessing in this respect the same powers as natural persons.

"Seventh.—To establish by-laws and make rules and regulations necessary for the management of its affairs."—Special Correspondence from Washington to the *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter.*

An 11-pound boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Glass in Beaumont on February 8. This is the first attempt to break the Gage record, but while failure is admitted the gang is inclined to be easy with Harry and give him another chance.

F. A. Mitchell, representative of the National Supply Company at Robinson, Ill., was in Beaumont a few days ago, visiting his brother, Amos Mitchell of the Parkersburg Tank Company.

KANSAS INDEPENDENT REFINERIES SHOW INCREASED OUTPUT—INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The state oil inspector of Kansas has turned in his annual report to Governor Hoch, showing that in twelve months ending Dec. 1, 1906, ten independent Kansas refineries increased 29,904 barrels in output of oil and gasoline, compared with the twelve months' period ending Dec. 1, 1905. The report follows:

This department at this time comprises five deputies, located, one at Garden City, one at Wichita, one at Colby, one at Fort Scott, and one at Topeka; also, eighty-one local inspectors, who are located throughout the state at all points where there are tank stations and where all oil and gasoline is inspected before being unloaded from the tank cars, as required by law. All of the above mentioned deputies and local inspectors are provided with a full set of instruments and all blanks and records for the proper and expeditious conduct of their business. I have also required each deputy and local inspector to keep a record, in which is recorded a full and detailed account of his work, which record is open for public inspection at all times.

There are operating at this time in Kansas ten independent refineries, all of which are producing a good grade of oil and seem to be enjoying their share of prosperity.

The reports on file in this office from the several Kansas refineries show that they have during the year ending Dec. 1, 1906, refined and placed upon the market 49,622 barrels of oil and 7,713 barrels of gasoline. Of this amount, 25,535 barrels of oil and 6,266 barrels of gasoline were submitted to this department for inspection, and were then placed upon the market within this state; and, as a matter of comparison, I will say that during the year ending Dec. 1, 1905, there were submitted to this department for inspection, by the Kansas refineries, 4,865 barrels of oil and 32 barrels of gasoline, showing that during the year 1906 the Kansas refineries made a net gain of 29,904 barrels of oil and gasoline inspected and sold within this state.

This office has received very few complaints during the year relative to the quality of oil which has been sold in this state. Out of a total of 198,202 barrels of oil inspected, only 97 were rejected. This, I think, is largely due to the care which the refiners take that all their oil shall be up to the proper test before being submitted to us for inspection. There seems to prevail throughout the state the impression that the purpose of the inspection of oil is to improve the quality. This is an error, as it is intended, under the present law, solely to protect life and property and prevent the sale of light and dangerous oils, containing too much gasoline or naphtha. The extensive use of gasoline for lighting and mechanical purposes has increased the price to such an extent that the refiner is anxious to obtain all the gasoline possible from his crude product; hence there is less of it left in the oil which is submitted to us for inspection. I think that there should be some legislation along this line, which would permit us to examine into the quality of the oil as well as to its safety. Practically all the oil consumed in Kansas is produced and refined within the state. It is in many points superior to oils produced in other parts of the United States.

Following you will find a condensed statement of the work of this department for the preceding year:

1905	Bbl. oil	Barrels gasoline	Fees
December	22,512	7,795	$2,965.43
1906			
January	23,254	5,029	2,851.05
February	16,611	6,671	2,330.93
March	18,283	9,251	2,762.80
April	14,637	8,966	2,366.70
May	11,333	12,199	2,358.85
June	10,776	16,027	2,685.10
July	8,227	17,415	2,567.35
August	15,120	17,527	3,273.00
September ...	13,477	15,648	2,920.90
October	22,491	11,891	3,445.70
November ...	21,384	7,697	2,922.02
Totals	198,105	136,116	$33,449.83

The expenses of the department during the year were as follows: Allowed local deputies, $6,216.72; postage and exchange, local deputies, $201.50; salary and expense, inspector and deputies, $9,018.83; net balance to state, $18,012.78.

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KIEFER is the destination of the Frisco's special oil train, which leaves Tulsa every morning at 7:30, returning at 6:30 in the evening.

KIEFER is the unloading point for the hundreds of cars of oil field supplies that are consigned to operators in the Glenn Pool.

KIEFER is the point from which crude oil from the Glenn Pool is being shipped in train loads to the big Gulf Refinery at Port Arthur, Texas.

KIEFER is the Frisco railroad's name for the Glenn Pool. It is the Mecca of the oil men, the distributing point for their supplies and **it is growing faster than any town in the Southwest.**

The new platted town of KIEFER is situated on the west side of the Frisco railroad in a beautiful valley, with gently sloping hills on the west and south, where one may build a comfortable home, overlooking the country for miles around, and giving a commanding view of the oil field. The business portion of town lies in the valley.

KIEFER has the best of drainage. Its sanitary conditions are unexcelled. Good water, plenty of natural gas at the lowest price, and every possible advantage that goes to make a winning town.

The KIEFER TOWNSITE COMPANY has graded streets, laid sidewalks, put in culverts and otherwise beautified and improved the place.

KIEFER is only five weeks old, yet today it is a thriving business town, with buildings springing up in every direction as fast as the men behind the hammer and the saw can do the work.

There are now completed on the Kiefer Townsite the following substantial structures—General offices of the Barnes Oil Company; Store of the Kiefer Mercantile Co.; One bank building to be occupied by the Bank of Kiefer; One two-story store building; One drug store building; and many other buildings.

Kansas City (Mo.) people are figuring on putting up a 40-room hotel at KIEFER. Others are preparing to erect various structures, including houses to sell or rent. Another bank is also promised.

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